ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,990—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1897.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th May.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7458	W. B. Andrews	15th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4268	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5198	E. R. Dowell	28th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.I. CORO MANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.I. INDIA	8600	R. F. Briscoe	25th "
* SHANNON	4262	E. Crewe	2nd July.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5281	L. H. Moule	9th "
* GANGES	4262	T. F. Creery	16th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5787	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* SHANNON	7262	E. Crewe	30th "
B.I. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4262	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4262	E. Crewe	27th "
B.I. ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at Noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,381	
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,230	12th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."
THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS			
BACQUEHEM	G. Walinschnig	4,766	21st May 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 5, 1897.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—3-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1997.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.
SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 8th May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 6th May, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Ruder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about 13th May.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, about 7th May.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 20th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 12th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

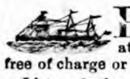
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon *via* Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th May, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday Noon.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	14th May.
SYDNEY	4,252	Aubert	11th June.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from RUDESHEIM.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.
G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

BASS'S BEER

AND GUINESS'S STOUT.

TREACHER & CO. LD.,

ARE SOLE AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR

MESSRS. FOSTER AND SONS BOTTLING,

Universally considered to be THE BEST.

ALSO

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER

BY IND COOPE & CO.

—PILSENER BEERS.—

—STRASBOURG BOCK ALE—

CIDER.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Water Colours, Moist, in Pans and Cakes.
Oil Colours, in Collapsible Tubes.
Water Colours, in Japanned Tin Boxes.
Oil Colours, in Japanned Tin Boxes.
Permanent Chinese White.
Indian Ink, in Sticks.
Liquid Indian Ink.
Camel Hair Pencils, in Quills.
Camel Hair Pencils, in Tin.
Domed Camel Brushes, in Quills.
Red Sable Pencils, in Quills.
Red Sable Pencils, in Albata for Oil and Water Colours.
Hog Hair Brushes, Flat and Round.
Slant Tiles at Circular Saucers.
Circular Slan and Indian Ink Grinders.
Palettes, Ovaand Oblong, in Porcelain.
Palettes, Oblg, in Mahogany.
Drawing Pencils.
Coloured Chk Pencils, 48 Colours.
Faber's Artis' Pencils, Siberian Lead.
Black Chalk rawing Pencils.
Prepared Canas.
Drawing Pap, Whatman's.
Drawing Boas, Blocks and Books.

SWAN FOUNTAIN PIN, RS. 9.

"Yes, if the fact is of any consequence, you are very welcome to s that I wrote 'THE MANXMAN' with the Swan Fountain Pen. It has become quite indispensab to me. I can use it with ease and certainty anywhere and at any time, even in the dark, in bed, and onorseback."—HALL CAINE.

A Pen as nearly perfect as inventive skill can produce.

We only require your steel pen and handwriting to select a suitae pen.

FRENCH'S PLAYS—

A Selection of all the Best Plays are available. List on appation showing number of Acts and Characters.

AMERICAN SELF-PLAYING WHIST CARDS—

These Self-Playing Whist Cards are specially designed foreaching the Game in all its various chances. One, two, or three persons can play the game exely as if four were present. Each pack is in a neat case with full instructions.

First Series comprising 100 hands	Rs. 2 8
Second Series comprising 128 hands	" 2 8

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.

LADIES' TAILORS AND HABIT MAKERS,

BOMBAY.

A LARGE SELECTION OF MELTONS, SERGES, COATINGS, TWEED FOR RIDING HABITS, COVERT COATS, CYCLING SKIRTS, TAILOR MADE GOWNS.

PERFECTION IN STYLE AND FIT.

DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES

LATHAM & Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the following :-

JOHN EDWARD & SON'S SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.
Ditto. EXTRA SPCIAL OLD HIGHLAND.

To be had of a dealers.

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY. Under Road, KARACHI.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

"THE SILICATE PANT CO." (CHARLTON),

ARE the sole Manufacturers of the famous SILICATE PAINTS used throughout India for Military and Public Works.

Consumers and Customers of this Company's Manufacturer should see that EVERY PACKAGE bears the Company's TRADE MARK, which is a Car', crossed by two Paddles, with I. B. O. in the centre. None others are genuine.

SILICATE PAINT } Is Immensely superior and cheaper than Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT } Will not Discolour or Blister like Lead Paint.
SILICATE PAINT } Has greater body and Covering Power than Lead Paint.

"Imperial Zinc White," made by "The Silica Paint Co.," is the best genuine White Paint that can be obtained, being of exceptional Covering Power, Permanency, Purity, and Brilliancy of Colour.
Apply for Colour Card Price List, and articulars to Sole Manufacturers.

"THE SILICAT PAINT Co."

(J. B. ORR AND CO., Limited, Proprirs), Charlton, London, England, or to

LATHAM & Co., Sole Agents, BOMBAY.

MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glzed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SEXAGENARY

WATCHES

FOR

LADIES

COMMEMORATIVE

OF

HER

MAJESTY'S

DIAMOND

JUBILEE.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

OF

BOMBAY & POONA.

HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for

PRESENTATION PURPOSES,

Complete in neat Leather or Velvet Cases

FROM Rs. 40 TO Rs. 700.

JUBILEE WATCHES.

WE have now on VIEW a limited supply of the above for Ladies. The Watches are in Oxidized, Electric blue steel cases with Brooch attachment and bearing on the back a miniature coloured Photographic medallion of Her Majesty in full State Regalia.

Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.

Rs. 40.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

FOR PRESENTATIONS.

LADIES' FANS.
WORK BASKETS.
PHOTO SCREENS.
TOURIST CASES.
HAND BAGS.
DRESSING CASES.
HARLEQUIN TEA SETS.
SCENT CASES.
MECHANICAL TOYS.
GLOVE CASES.
ZELONITE GOODS.
CARD CASES.
MUSICAL BOXES.
OPERA GLASSES.
COMPENDIUM OF GAMES.
BICYCLES.
LAMPS.
TRICYCLE HORSES.
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ALBUMS.
WRITING CASES.
INKSTANDS.
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TOILET SETS.
TOILET BOTTLES.
DRESDEN FIGURES.
GLASS ORNAMENTS.
PERFUME VAPORIZERS.
MONEY PURSES.
CIGARETTE CASES.
IVORY HAIR BRUSHES IN CASES.
SOVEREIGN CASES.
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TRICYCLES.
PHOTO FRAMES.
ROCKING HORSES.

Electro-plated Ware, Diamond, Gold, and Silver Jewellery, Toys, Dolls, and a thousand other Articles to select from for the Festive Season.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,

BOMBAY.

CEYLON FLANNEL SLEEPING SUITS.

CEYLON FLANNEL SLEEPING SUITS, made from a hard wearing flannel as above quality, in a range of

TWELVE ASSORTED PATTERNS.

This flannel is thoroughly shrunk and fast colour, and at the price offered a very CHEAP SUIT. Any size made to order.

THOROUGHLY SHRUNK,

FAST COLOURS.

COMPLETE SUIT. RS. 5. COMPLETE SUIT.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,

BOMBAY.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S

SPECIAL CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER.

GUARANTEED 10 AND 15 PER CENT. PUREST ACID, NEUTRAL BASE.
Per Tin, As. 8, 28 lb. boxes, 10 p.c., Rs. 2-0; 15 p.c., Rs. 3-0.
SPECIAL TERMS TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., FORT, AND BYCULLA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the DISTRICT GRAND LODGE of BOMBAY, will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Byculla, on FRIDAY, 7th May, at 6-30 P.M., to consider the PRESENTATION of an ADDRESS to HER MAJESTY the QUEEN-EMPRESS.

All Members of Lodges are invited to attend.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain M. J. Curnow, 3,224 Tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 13th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI, Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 5th May, 1897.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Institution will be held in the ALBERT HALL of the Institution, on MONDAY, the 10th May, at 5-15 P. M., to pass the Directors' Report and Audited Account and to transact such other business as may be brought forward. Members and Subscribers are cordially invited to attend.

M. B. COLAH, M. D., Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 4th May, 1897.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Old Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Esplanade Road, on TUESDAY, the 18th May, 1897, at 3-30 P. M., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1896.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th May to the 1st June, 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 6th May, 1897.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Old Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on TUESDAY, the 18th May, 1897, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1896.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th May to the 1st June, 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 6th May, 1897.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No.10, Hummum Street, on FRIDAY, the 14th May, 1897, at 3 P. M. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the period ended 31st March, 1897.
2. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
4. To dispose of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO., Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 5th May, 1897.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 27th May, 1897, both days inclusive.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration De BONIS Non with Will annexed of the Property and Credits of NENABAI, widow of CALLANJI SEWJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

KARSANDAS GOVINDJEE.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration, De Bonis Non with the Will annexed.

Witness: SIR CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 27th Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Seven and in the Sixtieth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI.

This 28th day of April, 1897.

MADHAVJI VIRJI, Esquire, Petitioner's Attorney.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay Branch.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

BEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15/, and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6 Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY, PENSION VILLA FRANK, ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES

at Dhobie Talao, known as the Dhobie Talao Market, and other adjoining Buildings.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Datoobhoy Ebrahim, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Haji Mahomed Hajee Oosman, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the deed of mortgage, dated the 14th March, 1893, the following valuable landed properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that pieces or parcel of pension tax land or ground, together with the messuages, chawls, shops and stables and other buildings standing thereon, known by the name of Dhobie Talao Memon Bazar, situate, lying and being at Dhobie Talao, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 2,970 square yards or thereabouts, situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 176, new No. 1501, old survey Nos. 2, 22, 23, new survey Nos. 82, 68 and 202, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward Nos. 2483, 2545, 2381A 2532, 2538, 2537, 2537, 2535, 2534, 2540, 2581, 2541-42, 2543, 2963 2962, 2532-C, 2544, 2546, 2534, 2061, 2536, 2384, Street Nos. 101, 103 105, 3745, 99, 47, 49, 51, 61, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 30, 90, 91, 93, 95, 97, 58, 60, 62, 64, 41, 72, 74, 82, 64, 68, 7-9, 11, 13, 15, (2) (3), 17, 19, 56, 58, 50, 7, 3, 5, 87, 89, 4, 25, and which said property is bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by Parsee new Agiary, on the south by the properties of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Babajee Vithoba Moray, Pestonjee Cowasjee Choksey, and Narayan Bhoojee, on the west by Trinity Chapel Street, and on the east by Girgaum Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension tax land or ground, situate, lying and being at Dhobie Talao, outside the Fort, together with a range of chawls and other buildings standing thereon, admeasuring 638 square yards or thereabouts, situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 210, new No. 1786, old survey No. 20, new survey No. 8853, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward C. No. 2378-79, 2464, 246, 2466, 7050, Street Nos. 179, 83, (1) (2) (3), 48, 50, and which said property is bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the properties of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Babajee Vithoba, Pestonjee Cowasjee Choksey, and Narayan Bhoojee, on the south by the properties of Mahomed Hajee Sulleman, Chintoo Chapwalla, Balerishna Sazba, Parsee Agiary, Bomanjee Cowasjee Curseejee Daly, on the west by Trinity Chapel Street and on the east by Girgaum Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakordass, Dharamsey, and Cama, solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 6th May, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Bhugwandas Muchand, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Trimbak Gangadher Ranade, at the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of May, 1897, at 4-30 p.m., the following immovable property under the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under a deed of mortgage, dated 28th day of December, 1895.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or ground known by the name of Chamkhady Cart, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-houses or chawls, hereditaments, and premises built and standing thereon, situate and being at Lower Mahim, at new Purbhadevi Road, without the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11,132 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 523 and 569, Collector's New Nos. 4378 and 4476, old Survey No. 562 and New Survey No. 1-1696, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the aforesaid New Purbhadevi Road, on the west by the property formerly of Tibhai Tookaram Vurade, but now of the Standard Mills Company, Limited, on the north by the cart of Ebram Cassam Duffadar, and on or towards the south by a public passage, and which said dwelling-house and premises were formerly assessed under No. 781, and are now assessed under Ward Nos. 2986 (1) and 2986 (2), and Street No. 451 and 451 A, and together with the said piece or parcel of land or ground were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Trimbak Gungadher Banade and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF FIRE PUMP and 10 Coils of MANILLA ROPE.

By order of Hormusjee Dorsettee Coorlawalla, Esq., the Income-Tax Collector, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 14th May, 1897, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, one fire hand pump by Howard, Taylor & Co., and ten coils of Manill rope of sizes, attached under the Provision of Section 30 of the Income-Tax Act II of 1886.

SALE by STOCK-IN-TRADE, Silk, Woollen, and Cotton Piece Goods, Velvet, Railway Rugs, Fancy Blankets, Shirts, Collars, Buttions, Cupboards, Iron Safe, &c., &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Hajee Dawood Hajee Mahomed and another, Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 25th May, 1897, at 2 p.m., at No. 204, Chukla Street, near Jakeria Musjid, a quantity of silk piece goods, plain, flowered, spotted, and striped cotton, silk and velvet, woollen and cotton dress piece-goods, fancy tweeds, black and blue coating, Venetian cloth, soufe, plain and flower cashmere, serge, cotton quilting, cotton check, flannel, calico, W. shirtings, railway rugs, fancy blankets, Duke of Cannaught and military dress shirts, Shakespeare Argosy and military collars, neckties, towels, corset protectors, buttons, iron treasury safe, cupboards, copying press, clock, kerosine lamp, empty mehta boxes, mattress, pillows, China and coir matting, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, May 6th, 1897.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL	„ 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 9
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO., FLEMING SHAW & CO., BOMBAY

HAND-BOOK, OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE;

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahicantha and Rewakantha, together, with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 8.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE date for receiving Tenders for Widening, Pitching and Constructing Culverts and other works in connection with the Esbankments of the TANSA DUCT between GODAWLI and BALCOIB, has been POSTPONED from the 3rd to the 9th instant.

P. C. H. SNOW, Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1897.

NOTIFICATION.

HOLDERS of LAND in the TOWN and ISLAND of BOMBAY are hereby requested to pay into the Bombay Collector's Office, in the Town Custom House, the Ground Rent for 1896-97 in respect of land held by them immediately after it becomes due. Failing which the Rent will be recovered under Section 13 of Bombay Act II of 1876 by attachment and sale of their properties.

N.B.—No payments will be received after 2-30 p.m. on all week days except Saturday, and 12-3 p.m. on Saturday.

A. L. M. WOOD, Assistant Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, Town Custom House, 1st April, 1897.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spining and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, Horshaw's Buildings, Ink Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 6th of May, 97, at 2-45 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following buiness:—

1. To receive and adopt the Direors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the yeaended 28th February, 1897.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of o retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuig year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Comny will be CLOSED from the 30th of April to the 6th of My, 1897, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directo,

P. CHRYSAL & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 20th April, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK

THE BANK receives DEPSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per ct. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. LEIGH, Secretary and Treasurer.

ombay, 25th February 1897.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RILWAY COMPANY, LD.

TENDERS are invited and wilbe received up to TUESDAY, the 1st June, 1897, for the supply of the following stores:—

I.	Miscellaneous stores of country produce	Reqed during the 12 months com-meing from 1st Jo1897.
II.	Oils, Wastes and Tallow	
III.	Stationery	
IV.	Clothing	I. Do. 2 yeas commencing 1st July, 1897.

2 Tenders must be submitted on printed forms Tenderers' Schedule which can be obtained from the Storeeper, Hubli, for Items I and II; from the Auditor, Dharwar for item III; and from the Traffic Manager, Dharwar, for item IV, on payment of Annas 8 per copy.

3. The Company's specification and conions under which the contracts will be let are attached each form of Tenderers' Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the respective officers concern.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, M. Railway Company, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscbed
Tenders for Country Stores,
Tenders for Oils, etc.,
Tenders for Stationery,
Tenders for Clothing,
as the case may be.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accepthe lowest or any Tender.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 30th April, 1897.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 18 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866," Notice is hey given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise ing any claims upon or against the Estate of WILLIAM DUNCAN, late of William's Lodge, Myrtle Avenue, Lenzie, nr Glasgow, in Scotland, European deceased (who died at Lenzie on or about the 5th day of January 1896, and Letters Administration with copies of the Trust Disposition and Settlement or Will and Testament Testamentor or Confirmat thereof annexed were on the 29th day of June, 1896, grant by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to WILLIE HENDERSON MAIN the constituted Attorney of ANNIE DAVIDSON or DUNCAN, BROWNLOW RIDDELL and ALEXANDER DUNCAN, the Executors of the said Will of the said deceased, for their own use and benefit and limi until they or any one or more of them should obtain Probate to be granted to them or any one or more of them to his effect throughout the Bombay Presidency), are required send to the undersigned Solicitors for such Administrator their office, No. 2, Greet Street, Elphinstone Circle, within Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses of the particulars of their claims upon or against the Esta of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or be the 1st day of June, 1897, as after that date the said Admitrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased thin his hands to the said Executors or will otherwise proed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the cms of which the said Administrator shall then have notice aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recoged.—Dated the 13th day of April, 1897.

BROWN AND MOIR, Administrator's Solicrs.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMNT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS

Should send for a Copy of the NEW SCHEME LEAFLET

which explains

THE MANY ADVANTAGES AND UNEQUALLED BENEFITS THE ORIENTAL OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PLACED IN TRUST EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND TWELVE LACS.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions, Lowest Safe Rates, Liberal Surrender Values, Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary, Albert Building, Bombay.

THE HEALTHIEST HOT WEATHER BEVERAGE IS MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE.

A WELL-KNOWN MEDICAL MAN has written "that there is no more healthy beverage, when the temperature is over 70° F. in any country, than PURE LIME JUICE."

LIME JUICE CORDIALS, JARGONELLE, CLOVE, PEPPERMINT, RASPBERRY, etc.

Pure Montserrat Lime Juice in Pints and Quarts.

BEYNON & CO., OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY, CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

WANTED.

WANTED, up-country, a gentleman of repute with a good command over English, well qualified and experienced in all Abkari Business, having acted or capable of acting independently as an agent in a large District. Applicants should send in Testimonials, statements of Salary and all other necessary particulars. Apply F. 33, care of "Rast Goftar," Bombay.

WANTED, for the office of the Undersigned a DRAFTSMAN, on the temporary establishment. Pay Rs. 50 per mensem. Must understand simple estimating. Copies of testimonials, &c., (which will not be returned) to be sent with applications before 15th May.

P. J. FITZ-GIBBON, C. E., Executive Engineer, B. Dn.

Belgaum, April 24th, 1897.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ONE COMPOUND Non-Condensing Engine 16 H. P. (nominal) by Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies with Patent Automatic Governor and Feed Pump.

2 ONE BOILER 20 H. P. nominal for above Loco type.

3. ONE ROBEY'S FIXED ENGINE and Boiler (undertype) 10 H. P. nominal.

4. ONE DYNAMO by Crompton compound wound, 100 Volts, 162 Amperes, speed 910 Revolutions for 330 16 c. p. lamps with spare Armature and Bearing Blocks.

5. ONE VICTORIA DYNAMO by Brush Electrical Engineering Co. for 200 16 c. p. lamps.

6. TWO DYNAMOS by Edison Electric Light Co.

7. One SODAWATER MACHINE by Davenport and Co., of London with Barnett and Fosters' Filling Machine for Codds' patent bottles with Syrup Pump.

For prices and further particulars, Apply The Secretary, Madras Club.

J. O. HOOD, Secretary.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built half C. Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

Apply to

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 3,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

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LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards along the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence changing Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Bills cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY, Acting Manager.

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BANKS.

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipattai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000

RESERVES and REST ..... „ 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges on above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches

By Order, C. BERESFORD, Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 4,500,000 = „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 4,130,000 = „ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARIS BANK, LIMITED.

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H. BEKKEY, Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
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Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

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T. FRASER, Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
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BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 1-9m, 2-12a. Low water, 7-11m., 8-10a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Bank Street, 2-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Idzumi Maru and Bezwada entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Loodhiana and Peshawar left the dock yesterday.

THEFT AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.—Hormusji Rustomji, residing in the Gaiety Theatre, reported to the police on Tuesday that a servant of his, named Ali, absconded, taking away with him cash to the extent of Rs. 103.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The daily average of patients treated during the month of April last was 61, and the total of new admissions 390—Parsis 701, Hindus 135, and other castes 54. The number of children vaccinated was 87.

THEFT IN THE SEGREGATION CAMP.—Vinayak Keshaw, who lives in a tent at Sion, near the Railway lines, in consequence of the plague, reported to the police that between 12 midnight and 2 o'clock in the morning a steel trunk, containing wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 154, was stolen from the tent.

BATHING FATALITY.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by the coroner at Matharpakhady, touching the death of Gamoo Mahadhu, a boy of 8 years. Deceased was bathing in the tank in the compound of the Framji Petit Mill, and going deep into the water he was drowned. The tank was dragged by the police for two days, and on Tuesday afternoon the body was taken out. A verdict of accidental death from drowning was recorded.

THE FATAL AFFRAY AT WALKESHWAR.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, yesterday, resumed the enquiry touching the death of Hormusji Cowasji, who was stabbed to death by Framji Nanabhoy Toddywalla, at Walkeshwar, on Sunday morning, under circumstances already mentioned in these columns. Dr. Sydney Smith, police surgeon, was examined. He described the wound, and said that he was of opinion that death was caused by hæmorrhage consequent upon the wound of the lung, which was such as could have been caused by the instrument shown to him. The inquiry then adjourned.

HOW DID HE GET IN ?—Mr. Eagle Simon, a clerk in the service of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Death Benefit Fund, reported to the police, at 7 a.m., on Tuesday, that during his absence from Bombay between the middle of January and 27th April last some person or persons entered his room on the second floor of Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy Buildings, at Foras Road, by opening the lock of the door by a duplicate key. It was noticed on complainant's return to Bombay from Madras, that an ice jug, four pictures, and a banjo were broken, while a quantity of baby linen, books, and other articles, approximately valued at Rs. 284, were stolen. The lock was found intact when the informant returned. Enquiries are being made in the matter.

VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, NASSIK,—During the month of April last the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 5,331, detailed as below :—2,074 males, 839 females, and 1,918 children ; Mahomedans—737 males, 278 females, and 423 children ; Parsees—27 males, 5 females, and 16 children ; Christians—15 males, 13 females, and 12 children ;—being in all 2,822 Hindus, 1,451 Mahomedans, 48 Parsees, and 40 Christians. Of the Hindus 235 were of Panchwati, 2,070 of Nassik, and 4,381 outdoor patients ; of the Mahomedans 1,238 of Nassik and 182 out-doorpatients ; of the Parsees 44 of Nassik, and 4 out-door patients ; and of the Christians, 38 of Nassik, and 2 out-door patients. Ninety-four surgical cases were performed during the month.

DR. MURPHY'S BICYCLE.

MUNICIPAL EVIDENCE NOT FORTHCOMING.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Dr. Murphy stood charged with cheating the Army and Navy Stores, in respect of Rs. 250, regarding the purchase of a bicycle. Mr. Noble, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution ; while Mr. M. M. Murzban, barrister-at-law, defended. Witness-summonses were issued on the last occasion for the defence to call Mr. Haffkine, under whom accused was employed to carry out inoculations with the prophylactic lymph ; Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, who had engaged his services as a special medical officer on the Municipality ; Mr. Cooper and Mr. Joshi, Chief accountant, Bombay Municipality ; and Mr. Narayen Damodhar Joshi, head clerk and accountant in the Health Department, Bombay Municipality. Mr. Murzban informed his Worship that Dr. Weir had intimated that he could not attend the court that afternoon, being unwell, and Mr. Haffkine's evidence would be dispensed with, the signature of that gentleman on accused's "ghurry hire" bill being recognized, and the document being put in as an exhibit. The evidence of Mr. Cooper and Mr. Joshi being also dispensed with, counsel opened defence.

Counsel contended that the agreement made by the accused was not stamped according to the Stamp Act, and that it was only a power of attorney as per ruling made in 3, Bombay, 49, the case of Bhugwan Keshav vs. Abdul Hussein Mahomed Ali. Moreover, the property was not conveyed effectually to the Stores, as held in Queen's Bench, 39, Patrige vs. Bank of England. According to the decision in Pitt vs. Lomas, 30, Law Journal Exchequer, without sufficient stamp a money instrument could not be valid. Coming to evidence, counsel asked his Worship to take cognizance of the fact that the accused left Rs. 200 the same morning from a bag attached to his bicycle, as could be ascertained from the case of Bomanji Jalbhoy and the accused before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Murzban next commented on the fact that Mr. Deane's deposition upon which the warrant was issued became valueless as he was packed off to Karachi before being tendered for cross-examination. The evidence of Major Hildebrand remained important, but that was also uncorroborated. He laid great stress upon the fact that the payment to the Stores depended upon the Municipality passing the accused's bill. The assignment made by accused was not good, but invalid. Counsel in conclusion urged that any punishment inflicted upon the accused would mean his professional ruin, and he read accused's certificates to show that he was an L. S. A. of London and M. D. of Brussels.

Mr. Noble submitted that no consideration should be given to insufficiency or absence of stamps in a criminal proceeding ; the truth was that the property was passed to the Stores, and having once made an assignment, he had no right to draw money without the consent of the manager of the Stores. The offence of cheating was clearly committed.

The matter stands adjourned until Friday next.

SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. S. M. MOSES presided at the fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, held at its registered office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, at 4 p. m., when the following report of the directors was presented :—The directors have the pleasure of laying before the shareholders the audited balance sheet and statement of profit and loss account of the year ending 31st December 1896. It will be seen from the statement of profit and loss account that there is a balance to credit of Rs. 1,93,124-3-10 including the balance of Rs. 1,31,4-11 brought over from last year's account. Your directors have paid an interim dividend of Rs. 30 per share in September last, absorbing the sum of Rs. 60,000 and leaving a balance of Rs. 1,33,124-3-10, which your directors propose to be appropriated as under :—To be written off for depreciation of building, Rs. 8,000 ; to be written off for depreciation of machinery, Rs. 25,000 ; to be carried to insurance fund account, Rs. 5,000 ; to be carried to outstanding debt, guarantee fund account, Rs. 20,000 ; to be paid to the shareholders a dividend of Rs. 30 per share on 2,000 shares, free of income tax, Rs. 60,000—total Rs. 1,18,000, and the balance of Rs. 15,124-3-10 to be carried over to next year's account. The company's property is insured for Rs. 19,50,000, divided as under :—The mill building is insured for Rs. 1,70,000, the mill machinery is insured for Rs. 5,85,000, the stock of raw and manufactured goods at mill is insured for Rs. 11,95,000—total Rs. 19,50,000. Messrs. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit and Damoderdas Tapidas, two of your directors, retire from the board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint two auditors for the year ending 31st December 1897, and to fix their remuneration.

The Chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report, said :—Gentlemen,—In submitting the report of your directors for the year ending 31st December last for adoption, I have to congratulate the shareholders on the successful result of the working of the company, which enabled us to declare dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital. I have no doubt you will consider this very satisfactory. Owing to the bubonic scare the business has been slack during the past few months, but with influx of population into Bombay, and the resumption of marriage ceremonies which were suspended for sometime past, I hope there will be a large demand shortly for our silk piece-goods.

The report was adopted, and resolutions in conformity therewith were carried. The usual compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

HE :—"Do you think your father would, offer me personal violence if I were to ask him for you ?" She :—"No, but I think he will if you don't pretty soon."

FAMINE RELIEF IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

MR. GEORGE COTTON, the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Famine Relief Fund, has handed us the following notes by a lady of work in connection with the Nasik Branch of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund :—

CASE OF AN AGED BRAHMAN LADY.

Has seen twelve Sinvhasts, must therefore be at least 100 years old. Was injured by a fall a few years ago, and now walks with difficulty, clinging to her staff. At the beginning of the year she was forcibly ejected from her house by those to whom it was mortgaged, and left to spend two nights in the streets. The District Judge on being appealed to, allowed her to return to her house for two months, and severly reprimanded the cruel creditors. The history of this aged lady is rendered all the more interesting by the fact that her mother performed suttee. This act is supposed to entail untold blessings upon one's descendants. Fate, however, seems to have decreed that in one form or another widowhood should speedily overtake every woman of that family. The lady in question became a widow when her first child was an infant. This child grew up to be left a widow with two young children, one of whom became a deserted wife. The old lady's only grand-daughter was married to a man who became a paralytic before his childwife had reached her teens, and the girl died a melancholy death. What sorrow and distress the facts so briefly noted mean to the widow in question, she alone can tell. Upon them all has come the dark year of famine and privation, and her last Sinvhast is even more clouded than her first. A grant of Rs. 6 a month has been made to her widowed daughter, with the promise of clothes and blankets when the wet weather sets in.

THE RELIEF OF A BRAHMAN PANDIT.

Ancestors wealthy bankers got into difficulties, mortgaged and sold off all their property. Out of an income of Rs. 25 has to keep twenty-five persons besides himself. His circumstances were brought to the notice of a member of the committee, who found the family suffering silently in their struggle to keep up an appearance in accordance with their position and caste. Though the Pandit still continues his duties, his strength is broken by the long strain of anxiety and poverty, and he was moved almost to tears when told that the fund would assist him with a grant of Rs. 25 per mensem whilst the famine lasts.

CASE OF A MAHOMEDAN LADY AND HER SON.

Deserted by her husband for many years and neglected by her near relations, the lady tries to support herself by sewing. She is growing blind and is growing old and feeble. Her three married daughters help her whenever they can, but they are not allowed to do much, and are shut up in Zananas. The boy, an intelligent lad, of prepossessing appearance, goes about from house to house selling buttons made by his mother and sisters. An allowance of Rs. 4-8 per mensem has been made to the mother and son, but his case is one which should be dealt with by some more permanent arrangement with a view to his education.

HELP TO A MARATHA GENTLEMAN.

Son of wealthy parents, who died when he was young. Was well educated, but all his prospects were suddenly blighted by the appearance of leprosy in his body. Unprincipled persons taking advantage of his afflicted [condition] swindled him out of his money, and he is now in great suffering and distress. For months he used to tramp about the town on his swollen blistered feet, holding out his time-barred deeds, and imploring some one to take up his case and recover his money. A member of the committee tried to do so, and after nearly two years' weary fighting in the District Court, the pay of one of the debtors was attached and Rs. 5 a month recovered, but as he (the leper) is not allowed to go into court, and no one likes to handle his papers and as he has nothing to spend on fees to deal with, it is very difficult to continue the prosecution.

A EUROPEAN LADY IN GREAT DISTRESS.

Lost all her property by farming and by unprofitable investments. Cattle died, and debts incurred had to be paid off by a heavy mortgage on the property. Help given to her from private sources has been supplemented by an allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem from the fund. The unfortunate lady was reduced to eat one time to meet, food from native neighbours, and to wear sandals in the place of shoes, while, one by one, pieces of furniture and articles of clothing were sold or pawned in order to procure food and other necessaries of life.

THE RELIEF OF BRAHMAN WIDOWS.

Great distress prevails amongst this class. Poor at all times, they are poorer still now. A company of these ladies assembled at a friend's house to lay their case before a member of the committee, and the spectacle they presented with their sunken eyes, hollow cheeks, and stooping figures was most pathetic, and still more so was the outburst of delight and gratitude with which they received the intelligence that on presenting a recommendation from some respectable person they would receive a grant of Rs. 3 per mensem.

THE OBSTRUCTION OF FOOD.

At the Town kitchen, the fare being liberal, the committee saw no openings for supplementing the work, until it was noticed that lepers mingled with the healthy people. In order to keep them separate the committee undertook to send food to them at one of the temples where they live. The cooked food, at their own request, is supplied in the form of 1-2 seer of bajari flour, 3 ozs. of dahl, and a little rock salt. There are from 35 to 40 of these lepers, and by taking food to them they are spared a weary tramp on toe-less feet to the kitchen, and the risk of infection is avoided. The gloom of satisfaction which overspreads the features of these poor, poor sufferers when they see their little pile of flour and dahl before them, shows how much they value the timely aid the fund affords.

GOVERNMENT RELIEF WORKS.

In supplementing Government relief at the kitchens on the works, the committee, in one instance, has met with an insurmountable difficulty. Two of the members found on visiting one of the camps that the parents absolutely refused to send their children to the kitchens, fearing that the food seen by any one but themselves would kill the children. Before the opening of the kitchens, parents were allowed ½ an anna a day for each non-working child. This allowance ceased on the opening of the kitchens, and many of the children present a famine-stricken appearance. To give them money after Government has stopped this form of relief would be to encourage the parents to hold out against the order of Government that rations are to be received in the place of money. The distress caused to the children by the foolish prejudices of the parents is very pitiable to behold, and yet if Government gives in to such extraordinarily stupid notions, when will the people become enlightened ? Six hundred of them left the camp in question after the children's allowance was stopped, and those who remain prefer, evidently to see their children die rather than allow them to partake of the kitchen food.

RELIEF ONLY TO THE NEEDY AND DESERVING.

In order to ascertain what persons are in need of relief, lists are prepared by officials and others (i. e., patels, kulkarnis, police patels, heads of communities, &c.) These lists are compared by the sub-committee, who meet at certain centres to receive and examine applications for relief. In all cases where the applicants circumstances are not well-known to the sub-committee, they are required to fill in a prescribed form, and to procure the signature of some gentleman of position, testifying that the case is one worthy of relief. The object of the sub-committee is to help those who are helping themselves by relief in addition to their earnings sufficient to enable them to tide over hard times. Only in cases where the applicant is totally unprovided for and quite unfit to work for his living is full support given. Up to the present very little has been given away in the form of clothing, as that will be needed more when the rains set in.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 28th ultimo, when Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Waters presided. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors :—To the Library : From Berlin—Zeitschrift Fur Ethnologie—Achtundzwanzigster Jahrgang 1896)—Heft VI. From Wien—Mittheilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien, Band XXVII. Hefts I. To the Museum : From Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Waters—A pair of woollen socks. From Lieutenant Windham, R. I. Marine—A wooden representation of a bird worshipped as a deity by the Andamanis.

Mr. Bomanjee Byramjee Patel then read an interesting paper on suicides in Bombay during 1896, giving different useful tables showing the age, caste, profession, sect, &c. of the persons committing suicides. In all there were 107 suicides during 1896, of whom 59 were males and 48 females. 78 Hindoos (37 males, 41 females); 10 Mahomedans (8 males, 2 females); 15 Parsees (11males, 4 females); 2 Christians (males); 1 Jew (female); and 1 Chinese (male). The ages of persons committing suicides was 10 at the earliest and 80 the oldest. The causes of suicides were sickness, domestic quarrels, unsoundness of mind, debt and pecuniary wants, dissipated habits, grief, &c. The means adopted for suicides were poison, drowning, jumping out of the windows, hanging, throat cutting, and throwing one's self under railway carriages.

A vote of thanks to the author of the paper and the usual compliment to the Chairman closed the business of the meeting.

"YOU are the first girl I ever loved," he sighed. "Well, never mind," she replied ; "I don't care about that. The point with me is—am I the last girl you are ever going to love ?"

A HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

NATIVE EDUCATION.

FROM the beginning the society had opened freely the doors of their schools at Bombay as well as in the districts to natives. In 1818 the society discussed the best means of extending their operations among natives, and the Venble Archdeacon Barnes, the founder and vice-Patron of the society, and for sometime its able, zealous, and indefatigable Hon. Secretary submitted to the Managing Committee, in August 1818, the following minute suggesting formation of separate schools for the natives :—

"I believe it has always been the wish and intention of the society to endeavour to improve the system of education among the natives, and to afford our assistance to native schools. In this belief I have for some time been considering the best mode of affording such assistance, and I have only been deterred hitherto from offering any proposition to the Committee from the conviction that it was your duty, in the first instance, to provide for the education and support of the children of our countrymen. By the liberal subscriptions of the Company in addition to the continuance of such individual contributions as we have hitherto experienced, I hope we shall have made a provision as sufficient as can well be expected, and the institution being now in the fourth year of its existence, I thought the time was come when I might endeavour to realize the views of the society. My first step was to communicate on the subject with Moolah Feerooze as a man of high character in his own tribe, the Parsees, who, I conceived, were the most likely of the natives to adopt any proposition of the kind. Moolah Feeroze enters very readily into the plan, and with his concurrence I have drawn out the following proposals, which have been cordially approved by the principal persons among the Parsees, and have been translated into Persian, Hindustani, and Guzeratti. It may possibly appear to some of the directors that by this scheme a sufficient portion of the expense is not borne by the natives themselves, to whom the benefit of a better education is to be afforded than can be procured in their own schools, but it is to be considered that it is necessary to make the offer under terms of advantage to them in a pecuniary way, as it cannot otherwise be expected they should readily adopt our plan or place their children under us for instruction in a mode untried and unknown to them. When hereafter the plan shall have well succeeded, we may venture perhaps to ask them to contribute a greater portion if necessary. Should these proposals be sanctioned by the Committee on our meeting on Saturday Moolah Feerooze and Jamsetjee Bomanjee will bring the subject before a meeting of the Parsees on Saturday evening, and when finally settled, it is proposed to open a Native school immediately within the Fort, and for which a sufficient number of children are now ready. The rent of a room for the school is calculated at 10 rupees a month, which, with books and writing materials is all the expense probably to be borne by the society ; the money derived from the scholars will be sufficient to defray the master's salary ; and which need not exceed 15 rupees a month. I have communicated as yet with Parsees only, but I am assured that the Mussalmans will readily acquiesce in the plan for Mahometan Schools, and I have reason to believe the Armenian Christians would also gladly avail themselves of our assistance. There are two material difficulties to be encountered ; A well qualified master and proper school books in the native languages. To obviate the first, I propose to admit such persons as are appointed masters to attend the Central School to learn the system practised there ; and for the second I propose to write to the School Book Society at Calcutta and obtain such tracts as they have printed, which may be translated into the languages prevalent here.—28th July 1818.—GEORGE BARNES.

Proposals.—In the year 1815, a society was formed in Bombay for promoting education throughout the limits of this Government. The society is supported by voluntary contributions and is patronized by the Governor, the members of Council, and many all the British inhabitants. Its affairs are managed by a Committee consisting of 12 directors, who are elected annually, together with the Archdeacon of Bombay and such of the Company's Chaplains, as are resident at the Presidency. (A list is given of Directors for the year). The children of natives are admitted into the boys' school, where they are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic ; such children being subject to all the regulations of the school, excepting those which appertain to religious instructions, which are never enforced where they are concerned. The society being willing to encourage education among the native inhabitants are ready to take Native schools under their protection, and to contribute to their support. (For this purpose certain propositions were submitted.) A school was at once opened in the Fort in a room of the society's boys' school under the supervision of the master, and a European who was trained in the society's school was appointed teacher, in which about 65 boys, all Parsees, with the exception of one, were entered. Another was opened at Mazagon, which began with 20 boys ; a third at Dady Sett's Agiary Lane with 40 pupils ; and later on a fourth at Jambulwadi, which began with 60 pupils, all Europeans trained in the society's school. Soon a total attendance of 200 was reported. Thus the foundation for Native education properly organized was laid, which was destined to be placed very soon on a very sound basis. The great difficulty was the want of suitable reading books in the vernacular languages. A good fabled was, through the kind assistance of Moolah Feroz, translated into Guzerathi and printed at the expense of the society. It was proposed to frame similarly a few tracts on General History, Natural History, Geography, and Astronomy treated in a popular way.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE TRIBHOWANDAS MULCHAND.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for an interim order, which was granted.

RE JOHN ANDERSON.

Mr. S. Bayley, for the insolvent, applied for a protection order. Counsel explained that the Official Assignee had taken possession of his client's effects, and had appointed Mr. R. A. Willis to manage them until they could be sold. Messrs. Treacher and Co. had obtained a warrant of arrest from the Small Causes Court, but if the insolvent was sent to jail, he would not be able to render the Official Assignee any assistance. His lordship granted the application.

RE TAR MAHOMED ALI.

Mr. Dadysett asked that a rule *nisi* granted against the insolvent at a previous hearing be discharged, as he was coming to a settlement with his creditors. His lordship adjourned the matter for a month.

RE TYEB HAJEE JOOSUB.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for two months, which was granted.

RE ABDUL LUTIFF ABDUL SIDICK.

Mr. Dadysett, for the insolvent, appeared to argue against a rule granted at the instance of Fazal Ibrahim, a creditor, and in doing so, read an affidavit of the insolvent stating that the cause of his having failed to file his schedule till lately was his having lost a son from the plague, and having himself been ill.

Mr. Manker, in support of the rule, said the insolvent filed his petition on the 30th January, but had done nothing in the matter till he was served with the rule on the 24th March.

His lordship considered the excuse put forward by the insolvent was a reasonable one unless Mr. Manker was prepared to disprove it.

Mr. Manker said the insolvent had been called upon to attend the Official Assignee's office, but had not done so, and had filed his schedule only on Tuesday last.

Mr. Dadysett contended that the reasons given by his client were good reasons for not having filed his schedule till lately, and urged that the costs should be reserved till the final hearing.

His lordship made an order discharging the rule and reserving costs.

RE SORABJEE DADABHOY.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted their discharges :—Thomas Booth ; and Moti Jaitha Thakur.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 5.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Alpine s—50 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Britannia s—75 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Arabia s—24 cases confectionery, A Abdool Hoosen.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—320 boxes soap, Abdoolally S Adum ; 12 cases chemicals, Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co ; 203 cases chemicals, Leopold and Co ; 32 drums chemicals, H D Pudumjee ; 15 cases chemicals, N Dhunjee ; 4 cases provision, A C Pallanjee and Co ; 234 boxes soap, Essoosally Russoljee ; 40 drums chemicals, J Fleming and Co.
Britannia s—3 cases beer, and stout, D B Lam and Co.
City of Perth s—3 hogsheads portwine, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM LONDON.

Britannia s—35 cases whisky, 119 cases portwine, 103 cases old tom, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 18 cases whisky, &c. Cutler Palmer and Co ; 10 cases tobacco manufactured, Behram D Merwan ; 40 cases gin, Phipson and Co ; cases medicine, B Spencer and Co.
Langhank s—5 cases biscuits, 12 cases provision, and 53 cases medicine &c, A S Moos.
Clydesdale s—40 cases sherry and ports, D B Lam and Co.
Deepdale s—3 cases bacon, and 4 cases cheese &c, D Dadabhoy ; 11 cases medine, Kursondas Nathoo and Co.
Tropic s—23 cases paper, Abdool Hoosen Hyderalli.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Archmide s—6 cases medicine, A S Moos.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore s—110 cases brandy, Eduljee Bejonjee.
Britannia s—35 cases brandy and 50 cases claret, D Dadabhoy ; 80 cases claret and 51 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji.

FROM CHARENTE.

Britannia s—33 cases brandy, Souza and Fernandes.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

STEADY DECLINE IN THE PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE vernacular papers express high satisfaction at the steady decline in the plague mortality as well as in the total number of deaths during the last month. The *Rast Goftar* remarks : "It is generally believed that if the plague does not disappear by the end of the month, there might be a recrudescence of the epidemic during the monsoon, and the situation then would be far worse than what it has been during the last seven months. The heavy south-west monsoon will render many of the houses in low-lying localities insanitary and uninhabitable, and it is highly probble that the increased moisture in the atmosphere might bring the almost extinct plague germs into new life. It would yet be premature to say what has led to the steady decline in the plague mortality. Many are disposed to believe that the epidemic has well nigh run out its course, whereas some attribute it to the change in the weather, whereas others are inclined to believe that it is due to the improved sanitation of the city. Whatever may be the cause of the reduced mortality, it is devoutly to be wished that the indefatigable Plague Committee will succeed in dislodging the epidemic root and branch before the end of this month so as to prevent its much dreaded recurrence during the monsoon."

A NEW DEPARTURE IN THE MILL INDUSTRY.

The *Indian Spectator* calls "the attention of Bombay millionaires to a commendable enterprise of the Directors of the "Swadeshi" Mills of Nagpur, which, if successful, should indeed mark a new departure in our mill industry. They have sent an employe, one Mr. Dhond, who is an A. C. E. of the Poona Engineering College, to England in order to study, practically, the working of the mills, and acquire an up-to date knowledge in all maters connected with the industry. He has signed article to serve for a certain period in his employers, at whose expense he proceeds to England. The enterprise has, thus, both the patriotic and the commercial elements happily combined. Prosperous concerns should find it no great strain to make similar attempts. If successful, they will, in the long run tend to great economy, for England-returned Native experts will be much cheaper than the genuine European articles. They will be our own, besides."

THE GOLDEN AGE OF NATIVE RULE.

With reference to the remarks made by the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayan in the Indian Budget Debate, that the present poverty of India was wholly due to the presence of alien rulers, the *Rast Goftar* states : "The *London Times* in a leading article on the Indian Budget Debate has very properly taken the Hon. Mr. Sayani to task for his remarks in the Viceregal Council which were as inopportune as they are historically incorrect. Mr. Sayani stated, among other things, that the present position of the peasants and even of the landowners was much worse than what is called the golden age of native rule, and that poverty now overshadowed a land once deemed to be a field of gold—a melancholy decadence, which was wholly due to the presence of alien rulers. It would be interesting to know if Mr. Sayani is in a position to quote chapter and verse from any of the Indian histories in support of his statement that the peasants and landlords at any period flourished in the "golden age of native rule" or that they were in any way better off than those of the present period. For what the Hindu history on the contrary, furnishes evidences almost at every page of the native rulers oppressing the poor, robbing the rich and denying the commonest rights and privileges to their subjects, who were treted more like slaves and beasts of burden than citizens. Indian history has also taught us that Mahomedan Nabobs and Hindu Rajahs filled the coffers of the State, or rather their own pockets, and how they spent revenue derived from the public for private enjoyments and personal gratifications. There was no such thing as justice, liberty of speech or conscience, or freedom of any kind, the sole duties besides not much protection of life and property."

HOUSING OF MILL HANDS.

The *India Spectator* wishes that when they meet again after a fortnight, the millowners may come to some definite resolution as to the question of the housing their employes. Not a few of the old, ill-ventilated dark and dirty hovels, known as chawls, hav been wisely destroyed as unfit for human habitation, and many of their inmates have, in consequence, to sleep in the open. Before the existing ones go, some sort of substitute will have to be pvided for them, and before the millowners decide on the question, it will be really worth while to insect the dwellings that Mr. Wadia declares he has erected in the compound of the Manockjee Petit ills. It is time the premier industrial centre of India took definite plans as to the housin of the labouring classes. This should have been one long since ; at least now, we trust, the opportunity will not be thrown away. To provide for thr hard-worked employes, suitable dwellings on one principle which secures to them comfortable, ell-lighted, well-ventilated apartments at a cheap rate, by which our millowners can owe to themselves and others, both as citizens and as employers, mproved dwellings for the working classes should, inur opinion, form one of the first items in any sceme devised for the building of 'New Bombay."

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S SERVICES.

The nave papers are filled with high opinions of the valuof Professor Haffkine's services ; and consider thathe salary of Rs. 2,000 a month to be given him is m above his worth. The *Rast Goftar* remarks with reference to what took place at the meeting of th Standing Committee : What an idea of false economy has taken possession of Dr. Viegas ! Now he grudges a modest contribution of Rs. 500 a month towards the salary of no less a personage than Dr. Haffkine, to call whom the Saviour of Bombay is in exclamation. No doubt the salvage of Dr. Haffkine's labour is extended not only to the local Municial area. It extends far and wide over the whole country, but that is scarcely any reason for telling man "we wont pay your wages, for you have worked for other people beside us." Justice and common sense both demand that a man who has worked in the cause of humanity as Dr. Haffkine has does must have his reward and a very handsome rewardtoo. Dr. Haffkine deserves every rupee of the salary roposed by the Government to be paid to him and a great deal more. On behalf of the people of Bombay we beg to assure the learned doctor that by his disinterested labour as a true wisen every body in Bombay has regarded his life to be in safe hands, he has built for himself a live-long monument in every eart, and the people of Bombay are ever ready to resat any attempt to prevent services, such as his, adequately, if not liberally, paid."

THE LEADERS OF THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

The *Rast Goftar* does not appear to entertain a high opinion of the disinterestedness of most of the Congess leaders, for it says : "Mr. Acworth's remaks against Mr. Sayani are equally applicable to mst of the leaders of the Congress. Lay Government they deem the sop of the New Year or the Queen's Birthday honours, and they will if on some pretext or other abandon the barque of th Congress to its fate. But so long as they are neglected and are kept off from the thresholds of Government House, so long will they prove thorns in the side of Government."

MR. D. E. WACHA BEFORE THE WELBY COMMISSION.

Referring to Mr. D. E. Wacha's evidence before the Welby Commission, most of the native journals are of opinion that he has sustained the reputation he has acquired in this city. Their opinions find an ech in the following remarks of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* : "His evidence lacks knowledge the signal service which Mr. Wacha has done to her by his voluminous evidence given in a most straightforward manner before Lord Welby's Commission. We speak on the authority of private advice received from England that Mr. Wacha has acquitted himself very nobly and by his masterly facts and incontrovertible figures has silenced the agitators of the small those members of the Commission who have sat there in the interest of the Indian Government. This is as it ought to be. Mr. Wacha is the political brain of Bombay. He has aquired a wonderful mastery over the political problems of the day and has facts and figures at his fingers' ends. In his evidence he has gone through almost the whole catalogue of political grievances which the whole India, from the Himalayas to the Cape Comorin, is so anxious to have redressed When the report of the Commission comes to be written, we dare say Mr. Wacha will come in for no small share of compliement for the masterly, though temperate manner, in which he has told the Commission how we are governed and how we ought to be governed in the best interest of Great Britian herself. As soon as Mr. Wacha's name was given out as the likely representative of the Bombay Presidency to appear and give evidence before the Indian Expenditure Commission, the whole of the native press greeted the news with a hearty chorus of approbation. High hopes were raised of Mr. Wacha and we are happy to be able to say that his conduct before the Commission has fulfilled all those hopes. The whole of the native press, both metropolitan and provincial, has expressed and is expressing its entire satisfaction at Mr. Wacha's work. On the other hand, the *Rast Goftar* considers that Mr. Wacha has had a complete discomfiture before the Commission : "Bombays boasted Financier and Politician has had his full measure taken. His staunchest advocates were heard to say that the irascible witness would come to grief if he lost his wits, we beg their pardon, his temper, during his cross examination. The bumptious gumption, brazen-faced impudence and blind self-adulation which brought him into notice at the Corporation seem written in red letters in every line of the preamble of his evidence before the Royal Commission. Like Mr. Micawber of immortal fame he described his mighty doings within the last ten years and paraded his scribblings and penny-a-linings in the columns of papers which wallow in oblivion and of whose existence respectable Bombay declines to take serious notice. This brought down from Lord Welby, the chairman of the Royal Commission, the ironical remark that they were glad to have before them a representative Indian and independent opinion! The hidden truth of the cynical remark was unveiled within a few minutes. The representative Indian found his own level. Only ten years back he had emerged from the back slums of his native town into notoriety, Mr. Courtney's cross-examination coupled with that of the chairman, drove the bonsiful-representive into a corner. His prattlings and inane platitudes came to be exposed, and the substratum of his wild and reckless theories came to be crumbled to atoms. His great demi-god, Sir Wm. Wedderburn, often went to his rescue, but the discomfiture of the Indian representative was accomplished." The *Independent*, however, thinks that, "to appreciate the evidence of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and that of Mr. D. E. Wacha at their proper value we must wait till the Indian public is in possession of a complete and full statement of the evidence with the elaborately prepared statistical tables. In their absence no one with the slightest pretensions to a judicial frame of mind, can venture to come to any definite conclusions."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH OF MAY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M 2 and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·514	ESE	6	103·5	59·0	32	...	2·90	—0·94
Simla	29·520	ESE	6	71·2	51·4	37	...	7·68	—0·55
Delhi	29·514	S E	7	107·2	83·0	46	...	1·26	—1·80
Agra	29·547	N E	6	103·5	85·2	40	...	1·37	—0·09
Cawnpore	29·539	E	6	107·5	82·6	45	...	2·61	...
Allahabad	29·575	E S E	6	106·8	81·5	45	...	2·26	—2·80
Jhansi	29·540	W N W	4	111·2	82·7	47	...	3·01	+1·34
Jacobabad	29·461	S S E	9	107·4	83·0	59	...	0·60	—0·71
Karachi	29·616	W S W	11	91·8	77·5	72	...	0·27	—1·97
Jeypore	29·576	W	16	111·8	83·4	25	...	1·18	—0·09
Ajmere	29·597	W	15	104·4	83·5	35	...	2·14	+0·70
Deesa	29·678	S W	17	103·4	76·0	71	...	1·01	+0·96
Ahmedabad	29·703	S W	5	108·8	76·6	68	...	2·91	...
Baroda	29·675	E S E	5	107·6	77·4	68	...	2·31	+1·68
Rajkot	29·700	W S W	15	107·2	75·7	66	...	1·89	+1·30
Ghadechi	29·705	W S W	12	107·7	76·3	61	...	0·93	...
Veraval	29·725	S W	9	87·1	73·4	86	...	2·79	...
Neemuch	29·646	W S W	12	8·3	70·1	36	...	2·02	+0·90
Indore	29·656	N W	7	10·3	78·5	53	...	0·63	—0·47
Saugor	29·566	W N W	5	07·8	83·3	50	...	3·23

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 5.

THERE was no movement in the London financial market yesterday, quotations being unchanged all round. Bar Silver, however, declined 1-8d. to 27 15-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was ¼ cent lower at 60¾ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4.87¼ dollars. The price of Braziers' Copper was £55, and that of Yellow Metal 4 7-8.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat on Friday evening was 1,280,000 quarters, being 50,000 quarters less than at end of the previous week.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 34½s. per 416lbs, May-June shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers *via* the Canal, market quiet.

Middling Americans Cotton was 1-32d. lower in Liverpool yesterday at 4 7-32d., spot price of other descriptions showing no change. American Arrivals declined 1-32d. in all positions, and were quoted at 4 1-8d. for May delivery, and 3 57-64d. for September-October. The market at closing was quiet, Surats quiet, and Arrivals steady. To day's Sales were 8,000 bales, of which 300 bals were East Indians; and the Imports, 14,000 bales. The Manchester market closed quiet but steady.

A further decline took place in New York in the price of Cotton Futures for August, the quotation being 7·33 cents, which is 7 points lower than on the previous day, and in December futures there was a falling off of 4 points at 6·82 cents. Ready Mid.-Uplands was 1-8 cent higher at 7 5-8 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. ports were 9,000 bales, the arrivals of this season's crop to date now comparing as follows with those of the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Tuesday's Receipts	9,000	7,000	10,000
Three days' do	24,000	19,000	26,000
Since 1st September 1896.	6,450,000	4,92,000	7,73,000

Prices in our local Cotton maket were very weak to-day at opening, but later in the day a better demand sprang up, and there was a fair enquiry from shippers for ready cotton. Fully "Good" and "Good" Bengals are Re. 1 lower.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet with little doing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	707 bales
Wheat	973 cwts.
Linseed	831 "
Rapeseed	1279 "
Gingellyseed	631 "
Poppyseed	712 "
Castorseed	374 "
Rice	2502 "

FREIGHTS are a steady market. The Neptune (s.) has been chartered for two picked ports at 8s. and business is reported for Genoa and Liverpool, for May loading, at the same rate.

EXCHANGE.—Is. 2 7-8d. was the opening quotation to-day for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and Is. 3d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Business was very quiet, pending rates of Council Drafts in London. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand	Is. 2 7-8d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	Is. 2 7-8d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	Is. 2 29-32d. "
Credits do.	Is. 3d. "
Francs do.	1·57½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady in tone at 103 3-8 for Money, and 103¾ for Account, for 3½ per Cents, with 97¼ for Threes.

SHARES.—We have to-day to report an advance of Rs. 45 in China, Rs. 25 in Swadeshi, Rs. 20 in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 15 in Howard and Bullough, Rs. 10 in Imperial Cotton, and Rs. 5 each in New Great Eastern and Port Canning.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 1-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	112 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	93 11-16
Bar Silver	27 15-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Simla, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Canton (extra) left here for Bombay on the 1st instant.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arved here this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Company s.s. Salzie left Singapore for Bombay, via Colombo, on Tuesay, the 3rd instant, in the morning.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turky, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turky, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Suez route to Turkey (Europe), section Syra Chio closed.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Mangnen and Tengyueh.
Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Cable Assab Massaouah interrupted. Telegrams between these places are exchanged by boat.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted. Locality unknown.
Cables Brisbane, New Caledonia and Hongkong Manoa interrupted.
Line Saigon Bangkok right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 5th May, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	3	24	13 p.m.	...	21
Suez	5	2	50 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 5th May, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	53	..	5
" Karachi	...	20	..	2
" Madras	..	35	...	1

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th April, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	68,000	2,77,000	4,000	3,49,000
Or per mile of Railway	147	601	9	757
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	13,00,377	28,19,404	67,039	42,83,459
Total for 16 weeks	1,68,377	31,91,401	67,369	46,32,459
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,23,989	3,13,045	16,039	4,53,085
Per mile of Ry do.	269	679	35	983
Total to corresponding date do.	19,05,679	42,73,721	83,465	62,65,865

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 1,04,085
Ditto to date ..... " 16,34,415

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—MAY 4.

10 p.m.	82·2

WEDNESDAY.—MAY 5.

6 a.m.	81·3
10 a.m.	87·3
2 p.m.	89·1
6 p.m.	87·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[NO CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IN TWO LINES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRADDOCK—April 28, at Nagpur, C. P., the wife of R. H. Craddock, I. C. S., of a daughter.

JOHNSON—May 3, at St. Oban, Bangalore, the wife of W. H. Johnson, "Madras Times," of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HOLMES—RICHARDSON—April 26, at All Saints' Church, Dilkusha, Lucknow, by the Revd. R. M. Kirwan, Garrison Chaplain, Richard John Holmes, Staff Sergeant Comst. Te. Department to Margaret Jane Richardson, daughter of the late Sergeant-Major E. Richardson, 2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment.

PRIDEAUX—CHAPMAN—April 14, at St. Thomas' Church, Amraoti Camp, Berar, by the Rev. Hector Macduff, Chaplain of Berar, Francis Wingworth Austin Prideaux, Berar Commission, to Nora Evelyn, youngest daughter of the late S. Chapman, Solicitor, Bridgwater Somerset.

DEATHS.

BIRD—April 30, at Guntakal, of sun-stroke, Ernest W. Bird Station Master, S. M. Ry., aged 40.

DELMAS—April 28, at Asansole, of remittent-fever, Eugine Constance Delmas, beloved wife of J. H. Delmas, aged 38 years and 6 months.

GUISE—April 19, at Sam Sing Tea Estate, Duars, Alexander Wilson Guise, son of the late Lt.-Col. John Guise, H. E. I. C. S., from injuries received at the burning of his bungalow on the previous night.

HORN—April 24, at Kantadih, B. N. R., Thomas William Horn, late District Engineer, Chakardarpur, and eldest son of T. W. Horn, Engineer, G. N. R., England, aged 33.

MARSHALL—April 27, at Tezpur, Assam, Gerald Seymour Sankey Marshall, Medical Officer, Barjuli.

TRONSON—April 28, at Mussoorie, Lucy Maria, widow of the late William Campbell Tronson, and daughter of the late Colonel Henry Forster, C. B., in the 77th year of her age.

TRUTER—April 22, at Nazapatam, Amelia Louisa, the dearly loved wife of Alex. M. Truter, aged 46.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1897.

SIR PHILIP MAGNUS in a contribution to the *National Review* enunciates again, and with reasonable vigour, the oft-recorded belief that the trade of Germany has expanded rapidly because her training is commensurate to the end aimed at. He thinks the tendency in England is to treat as pessimists and alarmists those who insist on the fact that the proportion of the trade and manufacture of the world which once was indubitably British, is not only reduced, but that it is appropriated by other countries. Everyone, since the time of Adam, knows that it is easier to lose an advantage than to regain it when lost. To shut our eyes and ears, and to declare that trade will turn to us as a matter of course, because we were once pre-eminent in industrial fields, and every other nation knew and admitted it, is so foolish that if we persist in holding that view we deserve to be considered in our dotage. We must examine what is faulty in our own system, and what is admirable in that of other countries, Germany, for instance. Of all nations she is now pushing furthest to the front in manufacture and in enterprise. Sir Philip Magnus has gone thoroughly into the subject. He and his colleagues of the Royal Commission on Technical Education visited Germany in the autumn of 1896, fully cognisant of the improvements that had been made since 1884 in England in the arts of production and in the volume of British trade. They had followed the development of technical education, and the contemporary improvements in our weapons of industry, and were, therefore, in no danger of forming a one-sided judgment. Time did not admit of an exhaustive tour through all the German industrial centres, nor did the visitors go deeply into complicated statistics, but they "were unable to resist the conclusions forced upon them by a comparison of the condition of certain industries in 1883 and now; by the growth of entirely new departments of trade, and by the increased activity of others, by the improvement of the standard of living of the working classes, and by the remarkable extension of all the aids to industry which education of every grade and type is capable of affording." The strength of this judgment is in its moderation. Without going into all the items which make up British trade, the total of its exports fell from 215 millions in 1883 to 195 millions in 1895, which was for England a record year, the figures for the previous year being 184 millions. During this time, we must not forget, we exported increased quantities of raw material, machinery and mill work, showing that other people had learned how to apply the manufacturing skill that once was our own. Our imports meanwhile had increased out of all proportion to the growth of our population. In 1893 England imported manufactured articles to the value of £53,000,000, in 1895 to £76,000,000, and last year we absorbed the value of £81,000,000.

Germany during this period has stepped out with her seven-leagued boots, and does not seem to have yet reached half her limit. Since 1880 the value of her exports of manufactured articles alone increased from 83 millions sterling to 109 millions in 1895. These figures exclude large quantities of German-made goods which are shipped from Rotterdam, Antwerp and, Flushing, and therefore tabulated as exports from Holland and Belgium. England takes an ever-increasing quantity of manufactured cotton, glass, linen, paper and pasteboard from Germany. And while English imports grow beyond all bounds every year, our export trade has fallen off, and Germany and Austria-Hungary are picking it up in Roumania, Tunis, Mexico, Chili, and other places. They take less every year of our manufactures. There is no doubt that the volume of British trade is still much greater than that of Germany, but we must watch and see that it does not diminish. We must adapt the means to the end, and remember that our consuls in their reports to the Foreign Office one and all reiterate the statements "that German wares are gradually displacing those of English make, that this displacement is not due to any superiority in the character of German goods, but to the lower price at which they are sold, to the better suitability of the articles to the wants of the customers who purchase them, and to the greater activity, enterprise, and commercial ability of German traders." We ought as members of one great human family to rejoice when we see countries hitherto wrapped in industrial ignorance rouse from their lethargy, build factories, railways, steamers, build up a trade of their own, and, not satisfied with declining our goods, offer to supply other markets with their own home-made articles. We ought to be philosophic enough to be happy, no matter how often this experience is repeated. Unfortunately, enough of the primitive man is still left to make us very improperly chafe at the encroachment of *younger nations on our own fields. But discontent and resentment are only the leaven which should work us up to organised efforts to still higher develop our trade. We had* had many decades of experience before younger people learned to manufacture. We must simply rise from good to better, and reach the highest point before the neophytes distance us in the first impulse of their vigorous youth. We have been too long sitting quietly, watching the gambols of the young lions. They are growing up and demand more than their share of the spoil. Sir Philip Magnus grants that many minor causes, such as longer hours and lower wages in Germany, the restrictions of Trades Unions in England, the lower rate of carriage on German railroads, our patent laws, our Merchandise Marks Act "may have had some effect in retarding the rate of our industrial progress, and in giving advantages to our competitors," but he thinks the real causes must be sought elsewhere. The several German States devote their serious attention to enlarging their colleges and schools, their system of education is progressive and comprehensive, there is little or no overlapping. The schools are well equipped, "each part of the educational machinery has its special function." There is intelligent direction and control over the whole. While Germany has no prejudices to combat in educational matters, and keeps an open mind for improvements in her system, her ruler does not haggle over forming apprenticeship schools, or equipping them with all the apparatus necessary for real work. Examinations do not there take the prominence they do in England. They are not the objective point in education They are held to be subordinate to the real object, and are used only to prove the actual acquirements of the student.

The organisation of our schools, as Matthew Arnold put it, is "not so much an educational problem as a social and political one." In England there is still doubt amongst manufacturers and engineers whether education is an assistance to industry. Even the South Kensington Museum with its treasures of art has not succeeded in extending its scope so as to open fully these treasures to students. In Germany when a want in education is felt there is no delay in supplying it. The Estimates there contain *items, as a matter of course, for various sums* for the support of technical schools for spinning, weaving, engineering, ceramics, dyeing, and so on, in the different trade centres or in new centres. "Throughout Germany the feature which strikes the observer is the strict adaptation of the schools to local requirements, and to the demands of industry in its widest sense. . . . It is this that has enabled Germans to gain on us in the science of production and in the art of distribution." Sir Philip Magnus is convinced of the necessity for beginning our commercial regeneration in the school room. He quotes Mathew Arnold more than once, and shows how that many-sided man appreciated the good points in German methods. "The fundamental maxim with German teachers is *Von der Anschauung nach dem Begriff.* The lessons specially designed to give effect to this maxim deserve great attention from us; they show what good methods may do to found habits of clear apprehension and clear expression." The writer quotes what the *Times* in a recent article says: "Science training in Germany deals with things, not books, and places its men not according to success in passing examinations, but according to the ability they display in conducting actual investigations and solving practical problems for themselves." We must in fact make our technical schools real, not shadows, we must equip them thoroughly, we must not hesitate over the necessary expense. The return will be, as it is in Germany, for an apparently lavish expenditure, a hundredfold in the products of our improved trade. We must not put our young men into trade simply because they cannot pass through examinations into a profession, or a Government office; we must deliberately educate and train them for a life that is equal to any in independence and interest when entered on with self-respect and intelligence.

THE progress now being made in Bombay towards reversion to normal conditions is well illustrated by the course of events at the Docks. The discontent amongst the labourers in consequence of the house-to-house visitation, which found expression in a short-lived strike, if it has not quite disappeared, has assumed so passive a type that it neither prevents the labourers from keeping to their work nor their runaway comrades from returning to Bombay to join them. The supply of labour is quite ample, and the authorities of the Trust have under consideration the desirability of removing the restrictions which have this year been placed on night work owing to the labour supply being insufficient to ensure the obtainment of entirely new gangs for the purpose. The warehouse accommodation at the Docks is no longer severely taxed by the storage of goods for runaway indentors, the sheds specially provided for this purpose being gradually but surely vacated. Deliveries are not of course up to the usual standard; for that is not to be expected, but they are far in advance of what they have been since the commencement of the year. Inward shipments are by no means inactive. Imports of rice continue to be very heavy; some large ships arriving in port contain as many as a laku of bags. These consignments are being sent up-country, and it is a satisfactory indication of the absence of acute distress that the price has recently dropped from Rs. 8-4 to Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-14 per bag of six maunds—a price which cannot be regarded as an evidence of very serious scarcity. Piece-goods are not being shipped in such large quantities as they were a short time back, but a good deal of general cargo is being received, and the imports of iron are especially large. On the other side of the account we still have large, in fact, unprecedented, indents for raw cotton from Japan, and the yarn trade with China is well maintained. A noticeable feature of business in the latter department is the fact, that although the Bombay mills have now got back two-thirds of their hands, the introduction obtained by the up-country mills, especially those of Broach, to the China trade, when the Bombay operatives took to their heels, is still being maintained. The plague has not appreciably diminished the demand from the Continent for our raw cotton. Of course, our trade in wheat and seeds has come to a standstill. This factor would have operated had there been no plague in the Presidency, so that the extent to which Bombay is now oversetting the epidemic is more real than apparent. There is reason to believe that the injurious effects of the famine on trade will remain long after those of the plague have almost entirely passed away. According to the Hindu calendar, Tuesday was an auspicious day for the commencement of new enterprises, and it is believed that this fact is having a marked effect in bringing back to Bombay business men and others who have hitherto been slow to return. Already the various markets are filling up, and local business is described as having reached ten annas out of the rupee. This, however, is scarcely the case in the share market, where there is an absence of speculation, pending a knowledge of the character of the next monsoon, upon which so much depends. But it is noteworthy that while money is easier, mill shares are already considerably higher than the quotations given when the supply of labour was reduced to the lowest level, proportionate to demand, known since the industry was started in Bombay.

THE "admirable manner in which affairs are managed by the Government of the North-West Provinces" is quoted by the Daudi Bohras of Surat in a memorial they have just addressed to Mr. Moore, their Collector, on the subject of the Plague Regulations. The Bombay Mahomedans did the same, it will be remembered, forgetting that the rules and regulations promulgated by the Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces were for application where no plague existed and where local conditions are different from those prevailing in Bombay or Surat. The Surat Bohras condemn Mr. Moore's rules, and the observances they enforce as wholly repugnant to their habits and religious feelings. The Collector's notification is obnoxious and objectionable to them, in that it orders a layer of quicklime to be placed within the grave; that the Begumvadi burial-ground is ordered to be used by all the Shias; and that it orders the compulsory segregation of all plague patients in the Parekh Dharmsalla. It has, they say, given a shock to the whole community, and especially to the female sex, to know that the privacy of their homes is to be invaded; that their sick are to be carried away to a place where they could not decently venture to go, to visit the graves of their kinsmen. They give prominence to the same plea of customary washing and disinfecting bodies before burial, that the Bombay Musalmans did. The placing of quicklime in graves is, they represent, in direct contravention of their religious commandments and "deadly against the whole tenour" of their faith. The idea of such a *thing has caused great discontent, and is, they* consider, the most offensive part of the rules, since they are expressly bidden to fill up the graves with the earth that is dug therefrom and none other. In its references to the subject of segregation the memorial is almost humorous. Notwithstanding all the experiences of Bombay in temporary hospitals the Surat Bohras hold out for well-furnished, properly superintended, and well-equipped hospitals such as these "combustible, self-igniting" shanties can never be. The petition further sets forth some facts which will doubtless be gratifying to Mr. Moore. He is told that the Daudi Bohra community of Surat is well known for its enlightenment, and that their views are not likely influenced by blind fanaticism. The only reason which impels them approach their Collector is "an overpowering sense of scrupulous, religious necessity." It might have been thought that in their desire to keep up the reputation for enlightenment the Daudi Bohras of Surat would have taken the trouble to read the Bombay newspapers which have shown them how their co-religionists had the same forebodings of ill, and imagined their religion and their feelings were to be trampled upon until they found how the rules worked, and that all the leading lights of their community had heartily joined the authorities in their arduous efforts to stamp out the plague and rescue prejudiced fearful people from the effects of their own perversity and obstinacy.

FROM the information elicited by Mr. Bhownuggree as to the progress of the Famine Fund, it appears that notwithstanding all that was written on the subject some months ago not a single rouble or even copeck has yet been received from Russia, and apparently no other foreign country has been moved to offer monetary assistance to the suffering natives of India. This, perhaps, was not to be expected; but the foreign journals which, when the Russian contributions were first talked about, made reflections on English indifference to the distress of their Asiatic fellow-subjects, might have had the common decency to apologise for their malignant and injurious statements. The United States Parliament have agreed to the chartering of a vessel to carry food for the suffering in India, but in the House of Representatives some wiseacres—jingoes it seems—seized the occasion to attack England for "not preventing the famine." "One Mr. M'Millin, of Tennessee," described as a leading Democrat, observed that but for standing in the way of charity, he would offer an amendment expressing his horror at being asked to contribute to the starving subjects of Great Britain in one part of the world while she was bombarding suffering Christians in another part. Two or three other members held forth in a similar strain, but it is some comfort to know that, according to the *Times'* correspondent, Mr. Smalley, they are persons of "no great importance." There is no reason to doubt that the better class of Americans regard this pitiful exhibition of Anglophobia with the same contempt that right-minded Englishmen view the antics of some of their own professional and irresponsible politicians.

A SALUTE of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 2 p.m., to announce the departure of the Honorable Sir E. Charles K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, who leaves Bombay to-day for Mahableshwar.

IT is probable that Mr. J. L. Jenkins, Collector of Salt Revenue, will succeed Mr. J. M. Campbell as Collector of Bombay.

A

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TURKO-GRECIAN WAR.

THE POWERS AND THE WAR.

LONDON, MAY 5.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Curzon, [illegible] to a question, said that negotiations were [illegible] in this House, she earnestly desire[s] that the Turco-Greek war should terminate. It [illegible] to tender mediation unless [illegible] will be welcome.

GREECE CONTINUES THE WAR.

 athens, may 5.

[illegible] has decided to continue the war with [illegible]

RETREAT FROM LARISSA.

[illegible] Minister approves [illegible] who was opp[illegible]

[illegible]

PRELIMINARY MONSOON [illegible]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, MAY 5.

In view of the great importance attaching to the monsoon this year, a preliminary official forecast will be issued about a fortnight before the complete forecast is ready. It will, of course, be tentative only.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVIVE IN INDIA.

Yet another Surgeon-Captain in the Army Medical Staff has just sent in his papers as a protest against the unsatisfactory position occupied by officers of that service in India.

THE HON'BLE MR. JAMES.

The Hon. Mr. James, on special duty on the Famine Fund, pays a flying visit to Simla, arriving to-day.

THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT PROGRAMME.

The Survey Department programme for the ensuing season is now in preparation, and will probably appear in July.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, MAY 5.

There were 3 new cases and no deaths recorded in the city, to-day. The total mortality was 6.

In the Special Plague Hospital 3 were admitted, 4 discharged cured, and 3 died, leaving 154 under treatment. In the Hindu Hospital one was admitted, 1 died, and 26 remain under treatment. In the Mahomedan Hospital one was admitted, making the number of those under treatment 30.

The Military Search Party visited 3,887 houses, and discovered 5 cases and 3 corpses. The G party visited the village of Bopkhed, while the H party searched the village of Kala.

SHOCKING MURDER AT PEGU.

THREE PERSONS KILLED, AND ONE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

RANGOON, MAY 5.

News comes from Pegu that two boat-men attacked and murdered a boat-owner, two of the crew, and seriously wounded the wife of the boat-owner to secure Rs. 1,500 on board. They, however, failed to secure the money.

The murderers have escaped capture, and are still at large.

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS AT RANGOON.

Till this week no steps have been taken in Rangoon to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen-Empress. The Chinese community have now, however, moved into the matter, and at a largely attended meeting decided to make the Jubilee day a general holiday amongst the community, and to illuminate their houses and temples on that day. They also purpose sending an address to her Majesty either through the local Government or through the Viceroy, sending a deputation to Simla for the latter purpose.

A RUNAWAY SEPOY MURDERER.

The Rangoon police are on the look-out for a sepoy who absconded yesterday to Minla after shooting a sepoy dead and seriously wounding his havildar. The man is in full regimentals, and has his Snider rifle and thirty rounds of ball ammunition with him.

NEW COTTON PRESS AT DHORAJI.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

DHORAJI, MAY 4.

The proprietor, Mr. Rattonji Aspandiarji Vania, performed the opening ceremony of the cotton press here to-day. The officials, the leading Hindus, and Mahomedans were invited. They zealously took part at the tea party given in their honour. The public was overjoyed with the reception accorded them.

A MAIL RUNNER ROBBED AT KARAD.

KARAD, MAY 4.

" Last night a postal runner with the Karad-Chiplun mails was attacked on the way to the station. All the mail bags with the contents were stolen.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have to thank the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department for a beautiful map of the Greco-Turkish frontier. It shows clearly the configuration of the country, and gives nearly all the names that have recently cropped up in the telegrams.

Mr. P. J. Carter, Conservator of Forests, Burma, will retire from the Service in July.

It is officially notified that the Very Rev. Father Charles, O.C., Administrator Apostolic, has been elected to succeed the late Right Rev. Dr. Pasci as Roman Catholic bishop of Allahabad.

Surgeon-Major Blaauw-Graagh, who has been sent to the Perso-Afghan frontier on plague duty, is making good progress on his march from Nushki to the Helmand. He should have crossed the desert by this time.

It may astonish many persons to learn that mangoes are grown in Australia. A contemporary hears from England that Queensland has determined to supply the London market with mangoes Bombay and Madras will not, and hopes to mmence operations during the coming season. ustralia with her frozen meat trade has, of course, ecial facilities in the way of ships.

The telegrams received at Simla from the eychelles on the 1st and 2nd instant, show that barometer is slightly lower than usual there, the winds are a little stronger. The weather fine and clear. It is too early yet to judge of character of the trade winds, but we may in general terms that high barometric readings Indian Ocean this month will indicate a monsoon. The Seychelles telegrams therefore ould be carefully watched.

Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway mitted for the sanction of the Board of rs a plan and estimate for the realignof the proposed Arcot-Ranipet Railway, miles in length. It is proposed to construct the as cheaply as possible, and for this purpose original estimate for earthwork and bridging been reduced. Second-hand rails are to be . The line is expected to cost not more than 50,000, or Rs. 25,500 per mile. The estiprovides also for a short siding into the disery and sugar works at Ranipet.

The report from Karachi that Captain Tighe, litical Agent in Baluchistan, has left for the sian Gulf with a detachment of Baluchis to supss some disturbance, is misleading. He has ply been ordered to visit the Mekran coast order to inspect the quarantine stations and the arrangements for keeping plague-ken persons out of Baluchistan are effective on side. He has taken a small personal escort him, and the limit of his journey will probe Gwadur.

has been practically settled that no reduce garrison on the Malakand and in the alley can at present be made, the Bombay dras regiments which were moved up to the Command after the Chitral campaign will kept in their present stations. Next year be possible to withdraw at least one inbattalion from the Malakand, for Swat and perfectly peaceful, while since Umra disappearance from Bajaur the tribesmen the Panjkora have given no trouble. If mand question can be satisfactorily settled Arakzai irregular troops, we should be just have withdrawn from Miranshah—there be little cause for anxiety regarding the between Kohistan and the Peshawar The Amir's change of attitude in this on of the occupation of Mitrai is a most prosymptom, and gives cause for hope that a ment will be shortly arranged, but meanit would be scarcely politic to weaken the and brigade.

A Calcutta paper is glad to learn, on the best authority, that a recent statement of a correspondent regarding the conduct of a gomasta of the Government Keddah is absolutely groundless. The correspondent, who gave his name, alleged that a gomasta was treating the men cruelly, but we are informed that the only gomasta attached to the Keddah has no power to punish anyone and has never had men flogged. It is added that if the Babu has a fault it is "being over-kind to the people." On giving the gist of the correspondent's complaint, we threw doubt upon the story, but as it was authenticated and bore a truthful and pitiful look, we suggested in the interests of humanity that it was a case for enquiry. Now it appears that the correspondent's object was to injure a worthy and deserving officer.

Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, devoted an hour and a-half on Thursday afternoon to giving the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce his views on that province. Mr. Cotton's remarks were listened to with great attention, and a very cordial vote of thanks was passed to him at their conclusion. In the course of his address Mr. Cotton observed that there were 6,700,000 acres of waste land in Assam Proper, which could be brought under cultivation; that this could only be done by a system of immigration, for the Assamese themselves, who were fairly well off, did not take any interest in developing the country; that upwards of 12 lakhs of maunds of rice were imported into the province which might have been grown there if there had only been the people to cultivate the land. As regards tramways Mr. Cotton had recommended the Government to guarantee 3 per cent. and ample timber concessions towards any properly constituted scheme. There is no doubt that Mr. Cotton thoroughly understands the situation, and I hope that he may be able to grapple with it.

The magnificent collection of miniatures formed during many years by Dr. Lumsden Propert, the first authority on the subject in England, has been purchased by the Fine Art Society, and will be exhibited by them at their Bond-street Galleries very shortly. The collection has been formed with the dual object of comprising not only a complete historical survey of the School of Miniaturists from Holbein downwards, but of the celebrities who they painted. Thus from Holbein's celebrated portrait of Jane Seymour onwards we have every one of the Tudor and Stuart Royalties, as well as portraits of Cromwell, Milton, Drake, Raleigh, Evelyn, Nell, Gwyn and the beauties of the Stuart and Georgian Courts. There are also three of Shakespeare, two being known and engraved as the Somerville and Ardiol portraits. Of specimens of the celebrated and rare early miniaturists there are no less than nine Hilliards, eleven Olivers, and fifteen Coopers with undoubted pedigrees. Nor is the collection confined to the 17th and 18th century English masters, for it is rich in enamels by the Petitots and the foreign schools of miniaturists.

Supposing a horse wins a race illegally (not fraudulently, but illegally in the technical sense), and supposing he is not objected to, can he afterwards be disqualified by the local stewards? The Calcutta Turf Club have just answered this question in the negative. It may be remembered that Dustpan and Mite, the respective winners of two races at the Umballa Spring Meeting, were objected to on the ground that they were entered by telegrams which were not afterwards confirmed through the post, and the objections being upheld, the horses were disqualified accordingly. Thereupon the Umballa Stewards proceeded to disqualify other horses and ponies of the Maharaja of Patiala on the same ground, although no objection as regards them had been preferred. This decision has now been reversed by the Calcutta Turf Club as being *ultra vires*. Under Rule 64 the determination of the Judge declaring a horse to have won or to be entitled to a place is final, unless an objection is made in conformity with Rule 65 and allowed.

An introduction to Miss R. E. Challice's "Spanish Protestants in the Sixteenth Century" was the last literary production of the late Lord Plunkett, Archbishop of Dublin. Miss Challice's book is a translated compilation from Dr. Wilken's German work. It is to be in one volume, with a preface by Canon Fleming, and will be published soon by Mr. Hainemann.

One custom as regards calls and callers in this country which is peculiar to the soil and all India's own, is that which permits any person to call on any other person irrespective of whether he or she have ever previously met and been made known to one another. According to the present regulations, an ojib-beway Indian, provided he would condescend to forswear feathers and yellow ochre in favor of a frock coat and a Lincoln and Bennett, can descend upon any drawing-room, club or other place his wayward fancy minds him. The unfortunate inhabitants of these aforesaid dwelling houses have no means of choking him off, for when once he has passed the janitor, and delivered his *papyrus* to the menial with the silver salver, in he goes and no one can stop him. When he comes in droves an unfortunate hostess has very often great difficulty in sorting out the correct name for the correct cannibal, but this the cannibal probably does not mind. This seems to us to be a subject which might well engross the attention of social reformers.

The following telegram from the Director General of Posts in Russia to the Director General of the Post Office of India has been received:—"In accordance with Government orders, letters, postcards, packets of painted and commercial papers originating from British India will be disinfected in Russia by means of steam. Request you will warn senders not to enclose articles that can be spoilt by disinfection, like valuable securities, documents with wax seals, etc.

Mr. Batsford will publish shortly the second volume of Mr. E. O. Sachs' "Modern Opera Houses and Theatres." The third volume will probably be out before the year's end. In the forthcoming volume, some three hundred houses, in the different countries of Europe, will be illustrated and described. About a fifth of the number will comprise theatres and opera houses recently established in England, Germany, France, Holland, Austria, Roumania, &c. As the undertaking has been more successful than the projectors hoped for, its scope has been extended.

It will not be Mr. Fitzgerald Molloy's fault if the play-loving public does not realise what it owes to Ireland. In the last century, Ireland, as he will contend in his forthcoming book, was more prolific than any other country in first-rate players. Macklin and T. Sheridan were only stars in a galaxy. Mr. Molloy's book, will be entitled "The Romance of the Irish Stage." It will be in two volumes.

The cunning way in which native passengers by rail, suffering from plague, attempt to evade inspection and consequent detection was well exemplified, says a contemporary, at Sharigh on the Harnai Railway some little time ago. A third-class passenger was found concealed under the seat of the carriage, and on being brought out and examined he was found to be suffering from plague. He knew that he had contracted the disease and he had succeeded in passing one inspecting-station. His fellow-passengers must have connived at his plan of concealment, thus proving that they were quite callous as to the possible spread of infection into Baluchistan, which was being specially watched by Government. The Press that represents enlightened Native opinion may rail against the system of inspection, but there can be no doubt that it has saved many thousand of lives, for every plague-stricken patient removed from a railway carriage might have carried the disease into big towns, where it would certainly have spread among the general population.

The series of volumes of curious beast stories about Buddha is making good progress under Professor E. B. Cowell's general editorship. It is expected that the work will be completed in seven volumes, or eight at most. The third volume of "The Jataka; or, the Teacher's Transmigrations Through the Beast World," is by Mr. H. T. Francis and Mr. R. A. Neil. The stories, with their quaint moral tags, are translated from the Pali. They are published by Messrs. Clay and Sons.

"The Blackwood Group" will be the next volume in Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson, and Ferrier's admirable series of Famous Scots now at hand, if it comes up to the level of its title, should be the most interesting of the series, so far as this has gone. The Blackwood group of writers have been favourites all over the world. The new volume is written by Sir George Douglas. One of the most successful and popular of the dozen volumes already issued is the biography of Sir James Y. Simpson, the famous surgeon. Between nine and ten thousand volumes of it have been sold.

A few months ago the Comtesse Anne Marie de Chaleon, a lady of about fifty, hired a handsomely furnished flat in the Champs-Elysees. The rent was fifty pounds a month. A secretary was part of the Countess's establishment, a gentleman of about forty years of age. M. Michel Briant's chief duties were to look after the many charitable societies, of which the Countess was patroness. About a couple of months ago the Countess took her boys away from school, to keep her company, as she said to the headmaster; but in order that their education might not be neglected, she asked the headmaster to send her a tutor. The tutor came, a university man. He accompanied his charges every morning in the Bois when they took their morning ride, the Countess sometimes following in her brougham. The evening was generally spent at a theatre. A day or two ago the Countesse de Chaleon suddenly left, accompanied by her secretary and two visitors. The latter were detectives. The arrest was due to a letter of Baron Arthur Oppenheim, of Paris. The latter, looking over his accounts, found that a sum of £14,000 had been embezzled by his secretary, who was no other person than Briant. The Baron's secretary was also secretary to Madame de Chaleon, and what he took with his right hand from the Baron he gave with his left hand to the Countess. It was this that enabled her to live in such grand style. Baron Oppenheim found out six months ago that Briant must have embezzled £2,000 from him, but the latter having confessed, and promised to make restitution, Baron Oppenheim generously forgave. That financier, when he discovered the new embezzlement of £14,000 a fortnight ago, was magnanimous enough merely to dismiss the dishonest secretary, the latter having once more promised to make restitution, but when Baron Oppenheim learnt that Briant, who was married and the father of three children, had deserted them to live with the Countess, he informed the police. Michel Briant was formerly a clerk in the Inland Revenue. His defence is that he gave the money to his lady friend only as a loan. It now is only to be added that the Countess is a woman with a past.

Dr. von Stephan, whose death was recorded last week, was one of the great men of the century. To him (says a writer in the *St. James's Gazette*) the commercial classes of Europe, and indeed all classes, owe a great debt, inasmuch as he organised the Postal Union and invented the post-card. Heinrich Stephan—for his patent of nobility was not conferred until after a lengthened public service—was born in 1831. Though a self-made man (his father was an artisan), he passed with comparative rapidity through all the grades of the Civil Service. In 1870 he was at the head of the postal system of the North German League, in which capacity it fell to his task to organise the field service during the great war. With the return of peace Dr. Stephan could apply himself to the development of his departmental work. Already, in 1868, he had drafted a scheme for the Union Postal Universelle. In 1874 a Postal Congress was held at Berne, and this most significant product of modern civilisation was adopted at the hands of the German official. Within the Fatherland he introduced the Imperial penny postage, the post-card, and the postal order. In recent years the enormous development of the telegraph, pneumatic tube post, and telephone systems of Germany was entirely owing to him. The opinion of a leader of the Social Democratic party, expressed eighteen months since, is being recalled. "The Post Office," he said, "is the sole department in the Empire with which my followers—the labouring classes—have no fault to find." This was high praise, considering that Von Stephan presided over an army of 100,000 workers. In 1880 the Emperor William I. conferred upon Dr. Stephan the rank and title of Secretary of State, and in 1885 the patent of nobility. In 1895 he received the title of a Minister of State.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PROBABLE DEPARTURE OF THE ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

We understand that in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in South Africa, more especially with regard to the Transvaal, the Commanding officer of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers has received instructions to hold his regiment in readiness to proceed to South Africa at the shortest possible notice. It is believed that if the regiment is despatched thither the R. I. M. S. Canning, now lying in the harbour, will be brought into requisition for the purpose. Preparations are already. This fine regiment has its companies distributed as follows at the present time:—Deesa 2 officers, 224 men; Ahmedabad 3 officers, 112 men; Deolali 2 officers, 114 men; at Khandalla 2 officers and 51 men; and at Colaba, being the Head-quarters, 4 companies with Band and drum.

The officers of the Regiment are:—Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Cooper; Major (2nd-in-Command) G. A. Mills (Deesa); Majors—S. G. Bird, R. C. Pentland, F. P. English (Ahmedabad); Captains—J. N. M. MacGregor (Comdt., Khandalla Depot), J. F. Shepherd, G. Downing, R. A. Rooth, C. A. Hensley (Adjutant); G. A. Weldon (Deesa). Lieutenants—R. M. P. Swift, M. Lowndes (Act g. (Paymaster), M. P. E. Lonsdale, C. O. McCausland (Deesa), J. D. Reece, G. Chrystie, J. S. M. Harcourt, C. C. Todd (Khandalla), H. M. Shewan, A. E. Brown (Deolali), S. E. Gale, E. F. Orton, H. J. Kinsman. 2nd Lieutenants—G. N. Cory (Ahmedabad), P. Maclear (Deesa), C. N. Perreau, F. N. LeMesurier, C. Higginson, R. A. Rooth (Adjutant), and J. C. Crump (Quartermaster).

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It must have been gratifying to many like myself to read in yesterday's issue of your paper that the question of the sanitary condition of Bombay will engage the attention of Government after the plague is thoroughly stamped out. The dilatoriness of the committee of the Corporation appointed some months back for the purpose of reporting on the proposed reorganization of the Health Department is of a piece with the general laches of the Corporation itself. It might be suggested, sir, that the Government, instead of considering merely the sanitary condition of the city, would do well to enter into the whole question of the reform of the Corporation. Ever since the outbreak of the plague a feeling is prevalent in Bombay that if the number of the elected and nominated members of the Corporation were reduced, say to one-third, the administration of the Municipal affairs would gain instead of losing anything in point of efficiency. The riffraff of the Corporation would thereby be debarred from entering the portals of People's Palace, and the public would be better protected in future against such dire visitations as the plague. The majority of the members of the Corporation showed themselves so utterly unfit to direct and control the Municipal affairs of the city, when the epidemic broke out, that it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the natives of India are not yet sufficiently enlightened to enjoy to any considerable extent the privileges of local self-Government. The two most essential qualifications of a good Corporator are: a practical acquaintance with the administration of Municipal affairs, and a sound knowledge of the English language. It would not be impertinent, I suppose, to ask the question how many of the seventy-two gentlemen who have the honour to represent the civic interest of the city possess these necessary qualifications. Is it not a fact that the Corporation consists of a large number of dummies who have no opinion of their own on any Municipal question and who allow themselves to be easily led by the nose? It is an open secret that some of these worthies are innocent of a knowledge of the language in which the business of Corporation is transacted, and it is therefore no wonder that their presence in the Municipal hall only serves to swell the votes on one side or the other—oftener than not on the wrong side. Indeed they seem to attend the meetings of the Corporation with the object not very dissimilar to that which induces a man to attend a theatrical performance or a popular lecture where very good amusement is to be had for very little trouble, since the discussions in the Corporation not unfrequently terminate in hot wrangling words full of vulgar personalities. It is a sad commentary upon the elective faculty of the rate-payers of Bombay that from a population of very nearly ten lakhs they fail to elect as their representatives thirty-six men of what is called *savoir faire*. When the plague broke out, the Corporators, with only a few honourable exceptions, remained so perfectly indifferent to their duties that the disease spread itself far and wide and the Government felt compelled to interfere. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst transferred, not a day too soon, the functions of the Corporation to the Plague Committee, presided over by a genial military gentleman who has convinced the people of Bombay that in times of distress, difficulty, and danger the true benefactors of men are not always those blatant demagogues who are never tired of posing as patriots. During the next Municipal election the rate-payers of Bombay ought certainly to set their face against the elevation to civic honours of gentlemen who showed during the plague a most lamentable want of public spirit, and a very poor notion of their duties as Corporators by flying from Bombay and leaving the Municipal affairs to take care of themselves as best they can.—Yours, &c.,

MANECKJI COVASJI PATEL.

MILITARY NEWS.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Hazlett, I. M. S., retires from the service shortly.

Captain Brooking, 21st Madras Pioneers, Officiates as D. A. A.-G. on the District Staff, Madras Command, vice Vowell, on leave.

Commander Baugh, R. I. M., has been appointed to officiate as Marine Transport officer, Mandalay, during the absence of Commander W. Mitchell, R. I. M., on furlough.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Hadow, D. S. O., 15th Sikhs, and Major G. A. Money, 15th B. C., remain at home on extended leave for 6 months, and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel M. S. Eyre, 28th M. I., for 3 months.

The Secretary of State has approved of the proposals of the Government of India for the revision of the system of hutting the native troops in the Madras Command, under which Rs. 100 per mensem will be allowed for the repairs of each set of lines, with effect from the 1st April.

Sanction has been accorded to the imposition in the Dum-Dum cantonment of a water-rate not exceeding seven-and-a-half per cent. on the annual value of holdings when the houses and lands are situated in any road supplied with water, and not exceeding six per cent. when the houses and lands are situated in any road not so supplied.

The following appointments have been made:—2nd Bombay Lancers.—Lieutenant A. Hewlett, Supernumerary on the establishment, to be Squadron Officer, vice Abbey, seconded. 11th Bengal Lancers.—Captain E. H. Cole, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, vice Carruthers, seconded for employment as Adjutant, Behar Light Horse. 1-5th Gurkha Rifles.—Captain J. C. S. Fayrer from 2nd Battalion to be Wing Commander, vice Kemball, appointed 2nd-in-Command 2nd Battalion. 19th M. I.—Lieutenant A. J. P. Coke, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Bombay Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant R. H. Chenevix-Trench, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer, 24th Bombay Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant J. Macpherson, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer, 19th Punjab Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant R. Pocock, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

Great pains have been taken to make the forthcoming edition of Gilbert A. Beckett's Comic Histories as perfect as possible, both in illustration and typography. Leech's original drawings are given in new electrotypes from the wood blocks. The Histories are to be issued in monthly numbers, beginning next month, the English ones coming first, the Roman ones following, and the whole to be finished in the summer of next year.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the weekly meeting of the Committee, held yesterday, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided; and there were also present: Messrs. J. W. Cerfe, R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Professor Muller, Messrs. Framjee Visram C. I. E., K. N. Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

SENIOR INSPECTOR, HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Committee considered a letter to the Secretary, dated 28th April 1897, from the Commissioner, requesting the sanction of the Committee and the Corporation to the payment, from 1st March last, of the personal allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem drawn by the late Mr. Thomas Glover, the Senior Inspector of the Health Department, who died on 1st January 1897, to Mr. A. G. Hallums, Inspector, same department, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Glover. The charge to be debited to the grant provided in the Budget for this allowance.

Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtula said that, because the late inspector got a personal allowance, it did not follow that his successor should also get it.

Professor Muller remarked that Mr. Hallums worked very hard during September and October last, when the plague first broke out at Mandvi, and that he deserved the personal allowance asked for.

Mr. Ibrahim was opposed to the principle that, because one officer was given a personal allowance, his successor also should get it unless there were special and exceptional circumstances.

The Municipal Commissioner said that Mr. Hallums had been working very hard, day and night when the plague was raging high in Mandvi, at the risk of his life.

Dr. Viegas objected to the personal allowance being continued from one officer to another. The Standing Committee should set its face against such a principle.

Mr. Vincent proposed that the Corporation be recommended to grant the personal allowance asked for. He quite agreed with Mr. Ibrahim and Dr. Viegas; but in the present case the Committee had to consider special and exceptional services rendered at the time of the plague.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormasji cheerfully gave his consent to the personal allowance being granted to Mr. Hallums, who had served the Municipality with credit, for no less a period than thirty years.

Mr. Shroff said that those in support of Mr. Hallums' claim to personal allowance based it on his services during the plague. If they granted personal allowance to one officer, several other officers, who had worked equally well during the plague, would put forward their claims for such allowance. He would accordingly propose as an amendment that an honorarium of Rs. 500 instead of the personal allowance asked for be granted to Mr. Hallums for his services during the plague.

Mr. Kabrajee seconded the amendment.

Mr. Cuffe was not in favour of the amendment, because if an honorarium was given to Mr. Hallums, hundreds of applicants would come forward, urging their claims in that direction.

Mr. Shroff said those who advocated the claim to a personal allowance based it on services rendered during the plague.

Dr. Cowasjee remarked he distinctly put it on the ground of long and meritorious service.

Professor Muller said that when he urged the claim of Mr. Hallums for his valuable service during the plague, he meant that it was in addition to his long service in the Municipality.

Dr. Viegas said that Professor Muller should name the member instead of making such a covert attack on that member. He thought Professor Muller had the courage of his convictions, and he ought to name that member. He bore testimony to the good services of Mr. Hallums during the plague, but he did not think that ought to be made a ground for a personal allowance.

After some further discussion, Mr. Shroff's amendment was put to the vote and lost. The original motion was agreed to by a majority.

THE MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS.

The Committee resolved to forward to the Corporation a memorandum to the Secretary, dated 27th April 1897, from the Commissioner, forwarding letter to himself, No. L. R. 653 of the 3rd idem, from the Collector of Bombay, asking payment of Rs. 11,929-3-4 on account of rent of Government land occupied by the Municipal Workshops Incinerator and A and D Ward stables and chawls, Health Department, and the Chief Accountant's letter, of 23rd March 1897, remarking thereon.

THE PROPOSED LOAN OF FIFTY LAKHS.

The Committee further considered the resolution of the Corporation, No. 265, dated 5th April 1897 as under, with reference to the raising of a loan of Rs. 50,00,000 for expenditure in connection with the suppression of the plague:—"That the consideration of item 24 of the agenda paper and letter from the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor to the President, dated the 2nd instant, be postponed until the other items on the agenda are disposed of, and that in the meantime the latter be forwarded to the Standing Committee in connection with their resolution No. 11140, dated the 17th ultimo."

Professor Muller proposed, Mr. Kabrajee seconded, and it was resolved that with reference to the Corporation's resolution forwarding letters from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor the following be submitted in place of the Standing Committee's resolution of the 17th March last:—That letter, dated 23rd February last, from the Commissioner to the Secretary be forwarded to the Corporation with an expression of the Standing Committee's opinion that it would be necessary to raise a loan to meet the heavy expenditure on account of the bubonic plague. That as the suppression of the plague was admittedly a matter of more than local concern, H. E. the Governor in Council be requested to ascertain from the Government of India what would be the contribution from Imperial or Provincial expenditure towards the repayment of the loan. That until the receipt of the Government of India's reply, the raising of the loan and the settlement of the various details in connection therewith be deferred, and that in the meantime the Corporation be recommended to address Government, informing them that the Commissioner had applied for a loan of fifty lakhs, and expressing the earnest desire of the Corporation that H. E. the Governor would strongly urge upon the Government of India the necessity of sanctioning the grant of a fair and reasonable contribution towards the repayment of the loan.

ELECTROLYSED SEA WATER.

The question of working the plant for producing electrolysed sea water was next discussed.

The Commissioner proposed that a sum of Rs. 9,000 should be recommended to the Corporation for sanction for establishment and pumping sea water into the tanks at Carnac Bunder engine room.

On the motion of Dr. N. N. Katrak, the Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the amount asked for. He further proposed that the matter be brought up as urgent, as Mr. Cooper, the partner of the patentees, who was in Bombay, might be given an opportunity of practically demonstrating the working of the plant.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

PLEADER, NOT SOLICITOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—An advertisement has appeared for some days past in your columns, inviting applications for the post of secretary to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India, and directing applicants to apply to "E. J. Craze, Esq., Solicitor, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay." In response to this advertisement, telegrams and letters are continually being addressed to Mr. Craigie of our firm, the senders and writers being evidently under the impression that the advertisement has been inserted either by us or by Mr. Craigie of our firm. We shall be obliged, therefore, if you will allow us to state that the advertisement in question has not been inserted either by us or by Mr. Craigie, and that we are not acting for the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India. We may add that we have searched the roll of solicitors of the High Court, and we do not find the name of Mr. E. J. Craze upon it.—We are, Sir, &c.,

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN.

May 5.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to an advertisement appearing in your columns, for a secretary for the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, I beg to point out that my professional status is incorrectly described. I am a pleader, and not a solicitor of the High Court, and have no desire to hold myself out as such. As you are aware, the advertisement was not inserted by me, and I may further add that I had not seen the wording prior to its insertion.—I am, &c.,

ERNESTON J. CRAGE,
Pleader, High Court.

The "Pioneer" writes:—The '303 Rifle certainly seems to be effective against large game. During a recent shooting expedition on the borders of the North-West Provinces a well-known sportsman fired twice at a tiger; the first bullet broke the beast's leg, the second hit him behind the shoulder and killed him at once. The range, as measured afterwards, was 300 yards for the second shot. The rifle was a sporting one, and the incident testifies both to its accuracy and to the good shooting of the veteran sportsman, who only retired last year from the Civil Service. The tiny pellet of the '303 on "setting-up" makes a terrible wound. This is found to be the case with the new service bullet, even against antelope and such small game whose bodies offer but slight resistance. The British infantry soldier may rest content with the knowledge that if he holds his rifle straight he has nothing to fear from a charge of *ghazis*.

THE EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Ward.		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	2	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	2
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	1	0	
B	Mandvi	3	1	
	Chukla	0	0	
	Umarkhadi	0	0	23
	Bongri	0	0	
C	Market	0	0	
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswadi	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	1	0	11
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Khumbarwada	1	1	
D	Khetwadi	1	0	
	Girgaum	1	1	
	Chaupati	0	0	4
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	
	Tadwadi	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	3	0	
	Kamatipura	2	2	33
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	1	1	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	
	Sewri	0	0	4
	Sion	4	2	
G	Mahim	6	0	3
	Worli	0	1	
	Water Division	0	0	5
	Non-Resdt. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Lohana	0	0	
	Parsi	0	0	
	Jain	0	0	
	Grant Road	0	0	
	Sion Road	1*	0	
	St. George's	0	0	
	Mahim Custom Road	0	0	
	Wari Bunder	0	0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy	0	0	
	Parel	0	1	
	Cutchi Dosa Osv. Banla	0	1	
	Churney Road	0	0	
	Telegu	0	0	
	Ripon Road	0	2	
	Hindu	0	1	
	Dharavi Plague I.	0	1	9
	Arthur Road	0	1	
	Custom Road	0	0	
	Khoja	0	0	
	Dariasthan	0	0	
	Mulikhana	0	0	
	Cutchee Memon	0	0	
	Chinchpoogly	0	0	
	Fort Trust	0	0	
	Worli Plague	0	0	
	Police	0	0	
	Nizampura	0	0	
	Marwadi Fatehpur	0	0	
	Servants'	0	0	
	Chhatri Sarang	0	0	
	Rear Road	1†	1	
	Jamsetji Bunder	0	1	
	Total	29	18	97

Total to date...12,118 10,352

* From Colaba station. † From Cutch Mandvi.

THE PLAGUE IN DHARAVI.

EIGHT CASES DISCOVERED.

The village of Dharavi, situated on the northern shore of the island, half-way between Mahim and Sion, is still a stronghold of the plague. The cases occurring here are variously classed under Mahim and Sion, and so contribute largely to the supposed high mortality of the latter place. On Tuesday morning Professor O. V. Muller, with Mr. Beale and Dr. Dadiburjor, and Mr. D. J. Dalvi, a Fellow of the ElphinstoneCollege, who had volunteered to assist his Professor, 12 sepoys and 8 police made a thorough search of the village. A cordon was drawn round the entire place, and every house or hut and every person within the circle inspected. The search began at 7-30 a.m., and lasted for about four hours. In all seven cases of plague and one dead body were discovered. The cases were removed to the Dharavi-Sion hospitals.

In a temporary hut constructed of bamboos and old reche the dead body of a boy of 10 was discovered with a bubo under his arm. Outside, at the back of the hut, lay a large basket which at first attracted no attention until it showed signs of being able to move. The basket was lifted and underneath lay an old man curled up and almost dying from the plague. Enquiry showed that the old man's daughter had died of the plague on the 23rd of last month, when Prof. Muller had discovered her body, though, as we previously reported, it had been propped up against a tree to appear alive. The discovery led to the family being turned out into their present temporary hut in the fields and almost all their kit being burnt, for which compensation was paid on the spot. In spite of this two male members of the family had since died, the boy who now lay dead, having only been ill for 24 hours. The old man begged to be taken to Sion as three of his relatives had died in the Dharavi Hospital, close to his hut. His wife, an infant, and two grown up daughters, whose husbands had died of plague, were all sent off to Sion as possibly infected, and for the second time this unfortunate family was turned out, the hut and all it contained being consigned to the flames, compensation being again paid. The wife and mother was so distracted with woe that it was not possible to determine if she was overcome with plague as well as grief. The nurses at the hospital, however, discovered that she had a bubo on the neck and that she had been ill for three days.

One of the chief centres of the plague in Dharavi, in which cases have occurred almost daily, in spite of disinfection, was a congeries of 30 or 40 huts of bamboo and jowlis crowded together in a very small space and known as "Cutchra Putty." The whole surroundings were filthy in the extreme, and a 100 cart-loads of rubbish were recently removed by the authorities. The plague, however, continued, and on Tuesday a fresh case being found all the hovels were pulled down and burnt and the inhabitants turned out into temporary huts in the fields. The whole site is being cleared and plinths in regular lines being made. The huts will then be rebuilt at once, but on improved lines. Mr. Meherali Mahomed Patel, the ground landlord, has kindly given Rs. 100 towards rebuilding them, and the Municipality will assist with materials. The huts belonged to the tenants.

The continuance of the plague in Dharavi, in spite of the large number of people attacked who go voluntarily to their own hospital, and in spite of repeated search parties under Professor Muller leading up to date to the discovery and removal of 33

through Mahim and Sion causeways, 1,874, making a total of 3,317 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 2,044 persons.

CUTCHEE MEMON PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The following are the returns for the 24 hours ending at 9 a.m. yesterday:—Admissions 2, discharged 1, convalescent 2, and remaining under treatment 5.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 7 a.m. 4th May to 7 a.m. 5th May:—2 died, and 27 remain under treatment.

ADAMJI PEERBHOY PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The daily report shows:—Admitted 2, and remaining under treatment 13.

The following three more patients were discharged from the hospital yesterday:—Rajbhoy Mahomedali, Fulgalli; Ismail Isub, Fulgalli, Rahimatbai Gulamhusain, Null Bazaar.

POONA.

The City Municipal office returns for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. on Tuesday show the following results:—

Peths.	Cases	Deaths
Bhowani	...	0
Kasba	1	0
Raste	1	0
Plague Hospital	0	3
Total	3	3
Total up to date	2,013	1,452

Total mortality from all causes 9.—*Herald*.

SIND.

KARACHI, May 1.

The Military search party found 5 cases of plague in the soldiers' bazaar. To-day there are 17 new cases and 10 deaths, raising the totals to 3,930 cases and 3,207 deaths.

LOWER DAMAUN.

Writing on Tuesday, our correspondent says:—The decrease in the mortality was kept up yesterday, though there are no signs of the death rate among the Mahomedans becoming low. The delay in putting up the quarantine sheds is owing to the intention of the chief plague authority to make them substantial to serve even during the monsoons. Mr. Judge, who has four times visited Lower Damaun, has had ample opportunities of knowing what difficulties the people laboured under, and it was enough to induce his humane nature to show sympathy to them and remove such of the difficulties as could be removed consistent with the precautionary measures adopted to prevent Lower Damaun from spreading infection of the plague in the British territories. He has allowed facilities to the conveyance from the railway station to Lower Damaun by allowing passes to six merchants to cross the cordon to remove the goods, with the result that the public can now obtain rice, the principal commodity of their food, at much cheaper rates than those charged by Government after they received their supply by the steamer Kaveri. Chests of medicine have arrived, and there is no fear that people who are willing to take medicines will die for want of them. In sympathy with this softening of the rigor of the cordon on the part of the British authorities, our Governor will now permit people of Lower Damaun to go to Upper Damaun provided they first put themselves in quarantine at Marwar for 12 days. For upwards of a week there has not been a day or rather night when there has been no house-breaking, or attempts at it, for the purpose of carrying on thieving. The night before yesterday a Machi was robbed of several bags of grain, and in the morning more than a quarter of a mile of the main road was strewn with nagli all the way. It is said that the thieves are so bold as to knock at midnight at the doors of several houses, and to carry the stolen grain in carts. It is high time the police directed their attention to prevent the daring robberies.

THE JUSTICES AND THE HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION.

SUGGESTED MEDALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It must be very gratifying to the residents of Bombay to witness the steady decline in plague statistics, the cases now almost being reduced to units. It is immaterial whom to give credit to for its gradual disappearance and final extinction, whether to its having satisfied its ravenous appetite by carrying away thousands of its victims, or to the change in the climate which has killed the germs, or to the vigorous action of the indefatigable here of Chitral, General Gatacre, and the Plague Committee, aided by the Volunteer Justices. We have the satisfaction of being relieved from our great anxiety; we can now breathe freely and sleep soundly. I am inclined, however, to give the *kudos* to the Gatacre Committee and the visiting Justices, since from their appointment we have witnessed a steady decline of the attacks and the general improvement in public health. We used to read in the papers that as many as 16 cases were discovered by them in a day and sent to the hospital. If they were left to their fate they would probably have dragged with them hundreds of their friends to the grave. I have a vivid though painful recollection of the gloomy days of February last when the daily number of cases reached its climax—158 and 285 deaths. H. E. the Governor invited the Justices to the Town Hall, but the object of the meeting was kept a profound secret.

A large number of Justices were present except those who had taken refuge at the Hill Sanitaria. It was then revealed to them for the first time that the Governor wanted volunteer Justices for the house-to-house visitation. A band of brave Justices promptly advanced to the table, and there and then, inscribed their names in the Governor's honour. But the majority of them held aloof; being timid, they thought "that prudence was the better part of valour." It was accepting a grave responsibility in the reign of terror; the battle of Balaklava was nothing to be compared to it. In the one case we had to face a visible enemy; in the other an invisible foe. It was bad enough to watch an attack of death in one's own place of residence (if such was the will of Providence), but to run the additional risk of going round to the back slums, inspect servants' quarters, and scale ladders in this sultry weather is like thrusting oneself into the jaws of Death. A work of this kind was never contemplated to be undertaken by the Justices; it is certainly without a precedent, and therefore all the more honor is due to those who accepted such a responsibility and have shown such bravery and patriotism as to be worthy of being chronicled in the annals of the future history of Bombay. The families of the Justices evinced great anxiety when they observed their bread-winners going out in quest of the plague with a chance of contracting that very contagious and virulent disease. Being men of business, in addition to their daily arduous routine of work they go about every morning for 2 or 3 hours in the sultry weather to unearth the plague cases from the infected locality,—which is assuredly very creditable to them. Such kind of unselfish devotion and self-sacrifice should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. I am sure no one will be more willing to appreciate such valuable services, cheerfully rendered at a most critical time, than H. E. the Governor, but the question is what form such a recognition should take.

If I may be allowed to suggest, I would propose that gold and silver medals should be struck at our Bombay Mint in this year of Her Imperial Majesty's Diamond Jubilee—the former to be distributed amongst the Plague Committee, the Volunteer Justices, and the Doctors of the various wards: and the silver medals may be used to decorate the inspectors and sub-inspectors, &c., who with such adroitness helped to quell the disease. The expense involved in making these medals would be a mere baggatelle as compared with what has already been spent by the Plague Committee and the Municipality. But these medals will serve as heirlooms to send down to generations, and will give an impetus to the descendants of those Justices who volunteered their services at this juncture to emulate the good example and chivalry shown by their ancestors, and they will in their turn come forward to help the Government whenever (which God forbid) such an urgency arises in the future. I hope H. E. Lord Sandhurst will approve of this and make a suitable recognition of the services of that small band of Justices who volunteered their services at his bid and call and have taken upon themselves the onerous tax and whose efforts were crowned with success.—Yours, &c.,

May 5. CIVIS.

In the general opinion, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, the appointment of Rear-Admiral Tirpitz as temporary substitute for Admiral Hollmann during the absence of the latter on prolonged leave from his post as Secretary for the Navy is regarded as equivalent to the nomination of the commander of the East Asiatic cruiser division as admiral Hollmann's successor. At least a couple of months must elapse before Rear-Admiral Tirpitz's arrival in Berlin. Till then the Secretaryship for the Navy has been taken over by the chief of the permanent staff of the Admiralty Office, Rear-Admiral Buchsel. The appointment of Rear-Admiral Tirpitz continues to awaken manifold apprehensions. It is remarked that he is entirely destitute of parliamentary experience. The *Cologne Gazette* observes that he has yet to show whether he is equal to the complicated task of managing the Imperial Diet, on which so much depends in respect of the future development of the navy, and it expresses the hope that he may not incur the fate of Admiral Hollmann by having his plans thwarted through the excessive zeal of certain friends of the navy.

DINNER TO THE FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC MISSIONS IN BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Medical Union entertained at dinner, on Friday last, the eminent scientists now in Bombay, at the Union Hall, Readymoney Buildings. The hall was neatly decorated. The guests began to arrive at 7-45 p.m., and were received by the president, Dr. Bahadurji, and introduced to the members. The company adjourned to dinner at 8-15. The president, in giving the toast of the Queen-Empress, said: Gentlemen,—I give you the toast of our Queen-Empress. She is now the object, I may say, of universal veneration. Her long and glorious reign which has seen the greatest triumph of our science, and the rise of our profession, cannot but draw forth feelings of admiration and veneration for the person and throne of the Queen-Empress from every member of our great profession, be he British or Indian, French or German, Austrian or Russian. Gentlemen, the Queen-Empress. The toast was duly honoured.

Dr. Bahadurji then rose amidst cheers to propose the toast of the guests. He said: It gives me great pleasure to give you the toast of the evening the toast of our honoured and distinguished guests. (Cheers.) We are sorry Dr. Yersin has been prevented through indisposition from honouring us with his company. Our Austrian friends will be leaving us to-morrow, and not in June, as at first anticipated. This left us little time, and we had to send out rather hurried invitations. We are all the more obliged to them, therefore, for their ready and cordial response. It is indeed a high privilege to meet such a distinguished company. The strongest temptations of a Scientific Congress in India would scarcely have brought together such brilliant men of Europe as the plague has done, and it would be no exaggeration to say that such a meeting of Western talent, as we have the honour to witness to-night will be quite a unique event in Indian History. You all know our guests so well both by their fame and their work that I need hardly say anything about them personally. But I shall ask your indulgence to permit me a few reflections suggested by their presence and work in our midst. I am sure you will agree with me that the presence and work of such distinguished scientists in our midst will not be without advantage in more ways than one. Their thorough and instructive *post mortems* no less than their exhaustive clinical investigations were as admirable as doubtless they were suggestive to those of us who have not had the privilege to witness such work beyond the limits of our little town and island of Bombay, and so were their equipments and appliances. It was abundantly clear that European Governments have quite different ideas about the requirements of science and scientific men, and have no faith in the wisdom or economy of subjecting indents of scientific requirements to revision by persons whose ideas of such requirements are too antiquated or who are utter strangers to them. (Hear, hear.) The composition of the foreign commissions is equally suggestive. Outside India the requirements of science and scientific posts would seem to be understood as something very different from the routine of mere administrative appointments—even though held by members of a learned profession. I will not offer much criticism on the composition of our various Plague Commissions and the Committee, but pass it by with this single remark that the Committee, with a president ordered to take his orders from a member of his own committee, is as unique as it is peculiar to this country. (Laughter.) It is to be hoped that the events of the past few months and the presence and work of our distinguished guests will have worked the necessary change in the notions of the Indian Government about science and scientific requirements, and will awaken in them the necessary appreciative faculty which impels Western and even Eastern Governments, as a matter of supreme duty, to spend large sums of money on well-chosen and well-equipped commissions for investigations in foreign lands in the interests of science, the blessings whereof are not local, but universal. (Loud cheers.) We have heard of Japan sending its scientists, and not administrative medical officers, to China to study the plague. We wish we had heard of similar enterprise on the part of our Governments, and it goes without saying that India would have been spared the spectacle of that mixture of indifference and apathy and subsequent anxiety and confusion which has marked the official direction of the course of events since October last. (Hear, hear.) And what shall we say of that official Resolution in all solemnity ordered the destruction of all scientific material for laboratory work on the plague, when, as you know, our Austrian friends will be taking with them to-morrow huge cases full of plague cultures? They don't seem to be afraid of any such orders against their ship or their plague kit! (Cheers and laughter.) Let us hope the Indian Government will before long think differently on matters scientific, and leave aside its present little ways which serve only to excite laughter no less than amazement in the scientific world. (Cheers.) And it is indeed matter for general congratulation that the wished-for change for the better would seem to have already begun. The Indian Government has made an effort at last to appreciate science for its own sake, even though the worker may not show immediate results demonstrable in £. s. d., and we heartily rejoice at its recognition of the arduous and, let us hope, fruitful work of our distinguished guest, Professor Haffkine. (Loud applause.) So far I have spoken of the benefits we may look forward to in matters affecting official control and encouragement of scientific and professional work. But I have yet to mention the direct service of no small value to our country and its Government, to the non-official profession of Bombay, and to the science of medicine and the profession of the world that our distinguished visitors have rendered by their presence and work in our midst. By their personal observation and study they have been able to assure themselves of the likelihood of India transmitting the plague to the West, and it is such assurance, vouchsafed to their respective Governments, that has prevented the threatened paralyzing of the trade of our country by reason of the dread of infection very naturally intensified by distance and imagination in the absence of actual knowledge. (Applause.) The Egyptian mission of Dr. Hoven satisfied, I believe, of the undesirability and harmfulness of old-fashioned quarantine, and their advice did no small service to us. We, the non-official members of the profession, have special reason to welcome the presence of our cordial and distinguished brethren at this juncture, when we our colleagues and our worth have been assailed in a most cowardly and malignant manner. To us their presence is thrice welcome, for they will bear witness—and no testimony could be of more value to us than theirs—that we have not failed to do our duty in times of trial, and indeed have done our best as far as our limited opportunities will allow. (Cheers.) Most of the plague hospitals are looked after, and not a few of them were organised by non-official members of the profession, without, of course, any expectations of plague-earned increments to salaries claimed by their official brethren, or any reward beyond the satisfaction of doing one's duty and acting up to the responsibilities of our noble calling. (Cheers.) We are quite as ready as any members of the profession to do our duty, and even lay down our lives in the discharge thereof. (Applause.) Not so long ago we lost a young and useful member, and only the other day we lost a very promising brother who was doing devoted work at the Hindu Hospital, and just now I have heard with grief that another of our comrades at the plague hospital is down with the disease. What shall we say then of that malignant lie about the non-official profession of Bombay that was wired to the London *Times*, and most shamefully repeated by *medical journalists of England, without the merest attempt at inquiry, which professional ethics (of which their journals are so full) no less than their Christian charity ought to have impelled them to* institute before passing such cowardly condemnation on their distant brethren? They would hardly seem to realize that by indulging in such a gross and vulgar slander of the non-official profession, as is embodied in the statement that the majority of the native doctors have fled, and of those who remain some will not go to plague cases, and such as do will not touch the patients for fear of infection, they not only show their very ready inclination for such business, but proclaim to the world that the medical schools in India exist only for the purpose of giving readings from text-books, and the associations and examples amidst which such instruction is imparted are a huge fraud and a disgrace to European civilization. (Loud cheers.) Tempting though it is to attempt answers to the question one hears all day,—Is the plague being stamped out, or is it rather that it is dying a natural death?—I will not enter into it, or make any observations on the many medical and sanitary problems or riddles suggested by what we have observed these eight months. Perhaps you may not agree with my answers and explanations, but this one remark, I am sure, you will agree with, that we may very confidently look forward to the work of our distinguished guests serving in a very large measure as a reliable guide to the profession in the study of the plague in its various aspects—and that they are entitled not only to our thanks, but to the thanks of the profession of the world for their painstaking and thorough investigations. (Loud applause.) I give you the toast of our honoured guests, and with it I shall couple the names of Prof. Wysokowitch, Prof. Pfeifer, Prof. Albrecht, and Prof. Haffkine. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The toast having been honoured with enthusiasm, Professor Wysokowitch, who was cheered on rising to reply, said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I am sorry that my deficient acquaintance with English makes it impossible for me to express my feelings with the fulness that I could desire. The readiness of assistance and co-operation which we met with from our Indian brethren during the time of our work in Bombay has demonstrated once again that physicians of the whole world form one family united by common aims and work, and ignoring divisions of creed or nationality. (Loud cheers.) It was a personal happiness for me to make the acquaintance of a large number of Indian physicians, and I take this opportunity for thanking them for all the kindness which they have shown towards us. I drink the health of my Indian colleagues! (Applause.)

Professor Pfeifer having made a similar reply, he was followed by Dr. Albrecht, of the Austrian Mission. He said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—We came here on account of the plague, and though the occasion was a sad one, we have been interested much in what we saw in this beautiful city of Bombay. Nothing could exceed the friendliness of our reception. As my colleague, Professor Wysokowitch, has expressed it,—though in a foreign country, we have soon learnt to appreciate the fact that doctors of whatever nationality are brothers. (Cheers.) We have learnt at first-hand the untiring devotion with which the medical men of Bombay have combated this terrible plague. (Cheers.) In my own personal experience I have chiefly been able to observe the admirable work done in the Arthur Road Hospital by Dr. Chowksey, and in the Parsee Fever Hospital, by Dr. Bahadurji, and also in a few others. (Cheers.) We have been delighted to be present at this meeting of the medical practitioners of Bombay, and we offer you our hearty thanks for your reception. I raise my glass with best wishes for your prosperity. (Applause.)

Mons. Haffkine, who was loudly cheered on rising, said: Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I thank you for your great kindness, and I beg your permission to drink the health of the Medical profession at work in this country. In the present time of trouble and need, the Medical Man has appeared to the population as a great, true, devoted, tested friend. In the early morning, and at the late hours of night, he was seen hurrying, in prejudice to his rest and health, to stand by a disconsolate mother, by a sufferer in the agony of distress and fear. (Cheers.) To my feeling of respect and appreciation mixes itself a recollection of love and personal gratefulness. Twice, during my short career in India, I found myself at the very edge of the grave, and twice I owed my life to the untiring care and skill of the physician of this country. (Cheers.) It is as an admirer and as a friend that I lift my glass to your health and to the health of the medical profession in the service of this great country. (Loud applause.)

Dr. B. H. Dantra then gave the toast of the President. In doing so, he said: Gentlemen,—I beg to give you one more toast, and that is of our worthy chairman. Gentlemen, Dr. Bahadurji has spoken in eloquent terms of the work these gentlemen of the foreign mission have been doing in our city in connection with the plague. They have been carrying on their research work in the causation, history, opothelogy of this dire disease in such an unostentatious, thorough, and efficient way that it has commended to the admiration of us all. Now, gentlemen, the work of our chairman in these days of the plague has not been less arduous or less zealous. At a time when there was only one plague hospital in our city, and when people were flying away from it as well as from the city, Dr. Bahadurji led the way by establishing the first private hospital in this city and thereby doing service to his own community and the other communities of Bombay. We all know, gentlemen, how he volunteered to start and conduct the Parsi Fever Hospital and with what care and anxiety and labour he has managed it. Then, gentlemen, his interest in all questions of our professional advancement is also well known to you. But at this late hour, gentlemen, I am not going to recount to you all the brilliant services done by Dr. Bahaduji to our profession, but will close shortly by asking you to drink to the health of our esteemed chairman.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

Dr. Bahadurji, in reply, said: Friends,—I thank you heartily for the very kind manner in which you have responded to the toast of my health proposed in such handsome terms by my friend, Dr. Dantra. To me it has always been and will always be a great pleasure to do my duty by my profession and my people, no doubt, according to my own conception of it. (Cheers.) We had no personal knowledge or experience of the plague. We were bound, I thought, to go by the recommendations of those who had such knowledge and experience. (Hear, hear.) Segregation of the sick was very imperfectly carried out, and was fast becoming distasteful to the people. Believing in the utility of the measure in the interests of both the sick and the healthy, I thought it a medical man's duty to help the authorities to carry out the measure, and at the same time help the people to appreciate the benefits thereof, by educating them (the people) to adopt voluntary segregation by putting up hospitals against which they would not have their usual objections to general hospitals. With this object and with the object of doing our best to help the plague stricken and to fight the disease it was that I started the Parsee Fever Hospital. How far I have succeeded in my efforts I shall leave others to say. I thank you once more for your cordiality and kindness. (Loud applause.)

DEATH OF MR. NUSSERWANJEE JEHANGIR WADIA.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Nusserwanjee Jehangir Wadia, second son of Bai Motlibai, the wealthy Parsee lady of Bombay, which took place at noon, yesterday, at his family residence in Parsee Bazaar Street. He had nearly completed the [illegible] year of his age. He carried on [illegible] traded for a number of years with his elder brother, Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, C.I.E., under the name and style of Jehangir Nusserwanjee Wadia and Sons, but owing to Mr. Nusserwanjee's failing health, the partnership was dissolved some years ago. The deceased had been afflicted with a cataract in the eye, and an operation was performed by Dr. Boyd some four years ago, and his eyesight being weak, he had retired from all business. In his private life Mr. Nusserwanjee was of a charitable disposition, and among his personal friends was known euphemiously as "Lord Nusserwanjee" in order to mark the liberality of his gifts. His name lately came prominently before the public in connection with supplying Andheri with Tulsi water, for which he handed the Collector of Thana a sum of Rs. 26,000. He also contributed a sum of Rs. 55,000 for the establishment of a charitable dispensary at Andheri, with ten beds for the sick. The scheme for the dispensary has been approved of by the Surgeon-General; but the work has not yet been commenced. Mr. Nusserwanjee was for some years the honorary treasurer of the Parsee Maternity Hospital, to the funds of which he made several gifts. He also paid Rs. 13,000, a portion of the price of the land on which the hospital has been built. He was in his usual health on Tuesday evening, when he dined at his club-house; and the suddenness of his death yesterday is attributed to a stoppage of the action of the heart.

COURT MARTIAL ON A SURGEON-MAJOR.

THE Commander-in-Chief has directed the publication of the charges and decision of the Court Martial appointed, which sat at Belgaum on March 11th, and tried Surgeon-Major Michael Francis Macnamara, Army Medical Staff. The charges were: 1st charge set (1) Neglect to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in that, he, at Belgaum, between the 12th May 1893 and the 21st September 1896, during which period he was in medical charge of numbers I and II wards of the Station Hospital, Belgaum, so negligently exercised supervision that *patients in the said wards under his medical charge were in the habit of themselves administering to themselves their doses of medicines, and themselves* attending to parts of their bodies which had been "operated" upon.

Second Charge Sheet (2) Neglect to the prejudice of good order and military discipline; in that he, at Belgaum, between the 30th May 1893 and the 21st September 1896, during which period he was in medical charge of numbers I and II wards of the Station Hospital, Belgaum, negligently conducted his duties, by failing to keep the diet sheets of the patients under his charge, according to the regulations on the subject, contained in Volume VI, section IV, paragraph 199, Army Regulations, India, Medical, namely, by not entering the diets in his own handwriting. (3)—Neglect to the prejudice of good order and military discipline; in that, he, at Belgaum, after being directed on the 21st September 1896 by Surgeon Major Robert Hall Forman, Army Medical Staff, the medical officer in charge of the Station Hospital, Belgaum, under whose orders he, the prisoner, was at the time, to fill in certain diet sheets up to date which had not been kept by him up to date as they should have been, neglected to do so, and proceeded on leave on the 22nd September 1896, without having done so.

FINDING.

The Court find that the prisoner, Surgeon-Major Michael Francis Macnamara, Army Medical Staff, in the First Charge Sheet.—Guilty of the charge. In the Second Charge Sheet.—Guilty of the first charge and not guilty of the second. The Court sentenced the prisoner to take rank and precedence in the Army Medical Staff and in the army as if his appointment as Surgeon-Major bore date the 31st July 1893, and to be severely reprimanded.

On the opening day of the Royal Academy Exhibition Messrs. Chatto and Windus will publish their annual volume of "Academy Notes," the twenty-third of the series. This year the "Notes" will contain a number of important copyright pictures.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient Milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c., renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowland's Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

THE CULTIVATION OF MAIZE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I enclose herein a copy of a letter received from my agent, at Mahuva, Mr. Jeeva Devjee, giving a brief account of how the experimental cultivation of American maize was effected there; and the successful result of which by giving the same publication may induce several of the large cultivators and farmers to give it fair trial, thereby opening up fields for a new enterprise. It will not be not be out of place to state here that since the recently started Bombay Grain Trading Company first imported maize in India, there has been pressing demand from every part of India for the same, as it is utilized for both human and animal food, and besides it is very cheap as compared with other kinds of grain obtainable here.—Yours, &c.,

GOVINDJEE THACKERSEY MOOLJEE.

From the time the American maize cargo was received at Bombay, I was desirous that an experiment should be undertaken to grow it in our country. The American maize was expected to reach this city about the end of February, and so it really did. In anticipation, however, of my long-cherished proposal I had selected a good plot of ground for the purpose, and on receipt of the cargo here no time was lost as all preliminary preparations had been made. The piece of land is situated in the village of Maddia—a distance of about eight miles from Mahuva—and is owned by the Durbar. It encloses a strongly-built well of a very large circumference and able to give a very copious supply of water. The advantage therefore which this plot in particular possessed decided that I should proceed to conduct my experiment here, and the results of the trial could not possibly have been better, looking to the brief period that has elapsed since the commencement of the undertaking. The progress of the cultivation has been simply marvellous transcending my greatest expectations. It gives me great pleasure to give particulars of the method adopted by me in this maize cultivation which I hope will prove interesting.

The first quality of maize was first received on the 26th of February last, the seed was planted four inches into the ground on the first of March, as some days were spent in making the surface even. The piece which measured about a bigha (a little more than half-an-acre) was first thickly covered with nearly twenty-five cartsful of native manure, and next twice ploughed by oxen. Further, at intervals of four days, the ground was freely watered twice, the well, as has been said, holding water in abundance and thus greatly facilitating the process. For the four following days the plot was left untouched and given full rest to suck up the water, at the expiration of which period the oxen-ploughing was renewed. All rotten weeds together with every rough growth were then renewed by means of fitting implements; when all the ground had been made perfectly smooth and even the maize-seed was sown four inches deep into the ground on the 1st of March. The maize-plants were then fenced by enclosures, and when on the 8th March the prickles and stipules appeared I was really convinced that the seed had germinated. On the 20th of March when I found that the plants had attained the height of about six inches I had all slender and unpromising plants cut off, at the same time taking care to destroy all noxious vegetation. The maize were planted afresh at distances of a foot from each other and given free watering in the manner described before, i.e., at an interval of a week from the first date. On the first of April again the plants were separated and sorted according to their powers of growth. A margin of nearly two inches was left all round the plant and a big hole four inches deep by four wide dug encircling each maize. The land was marked off into enclosures of three different descriptions, and three different kinds of manure put into several varieties of enclosure. Of these three kinds of manure, which consisted of native manure, Bengal coal powder, and lastly the discharges of a certain bird called "Chipa," resembling a swallow, the last was discovered to be most effectual and to promote most speedily and vitally the growth of the maize. The native manure did not turn out so successful as the two other species. The maize are regularly watered every fifth day, and it appears that more water is needed for their development.

The plants have grown since very swiftly with a surprising rapidity. On the 20th April they bore fruits. They have grown to a height of eight or nine feet, being a inch a half in diametar. The plants are still on their height of vigour, and very encouraging results are expected in future. It thus appears that the maize plants have found this land suitable to their growth, which fact must no doubt prove very entertaining to all of us as it opens out new fields for enterprise.

WHAT EMPEROR WAS THIS?

HE was one of the greatest monarchs that ever ruled in Europe. He was always at war, yet—but [illegible]

He was an enormous eater. He breakfasted at five on a fowl seethed in milk and dressed with sugar and spices. After this he went to sleep again. He dined at twelve, always partaking of twenty dishes. He supped twice; first early in the evening and again about one o'clock—the latter the most solid meal of the four. After meat he ate a great quantity of pastry and sweets, washing them down with sweet drinks of Cyprus and Candia. Thus he would gorge himself on sardine, omelettes, tried sausages, eel pies, pickled partridges, fat capons, &c., &c.

Finally he abdicated, did this omnivorous Emperor, and a friendly courtier thus described the power that compelled him to do it. "Gout, a most turbulent executioner," said the orator: "it invades the whole body from head to foot. It contracts the nerves with anguish, it freezes the marrow, it converts the fluids of the joints into chalk, and pauses not until it has exhausted the body and conquered the mind by immense torture."

He was crippled in the neck, arms, knees, and hands, and covered with chronic skin eruptions; while his stomach occasioned him constant suffering. He was a wreck at an age when he should still have been active and vigorous.

This is no fiction, it is history; without a syllable of exaggeration. How many of our readers will write and tell us what man this was? A thousand no doubt.

Alack-a-day! however. Not kings and emperors alone are thus afflicted. Great hosts of us travel the same road. We are not usually gluttons as this royal gentleman was, but people who eat sparingly often have the same malady. Commonly they inherit a tendency to it. On the level of this dreadful disease the rich and the poor, the great and the small, meet together.

Speaking of an experience of her own, a woman says: "My hands became stiff and numb. There seemed to be no feeling in them. I was so crippled that I could not even cut a round of bread. A little later its attack on my legs and feet, the soles of the latter being very tender and sore. The pain was so severe that I often sat down and cried on account of my sufferings and my helplessness. I used rubbing oils and embrocations, but got no relief. In this way I went on month after month, never expecting to be well again. I felt the first signs of illness in February, 1889. At first I had merely a bad taste in the mouth, no appetite, and was low, tired, and languid. Following this came the agonies of rheumatism, as I have said. I owe my recovery to a suggestion of my husband's. He advised me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup and got me a bottle from Mr. W. Simpson's, 11, North Street. After taking it for a fortnight my hands got their right feeling, and I suffered no more from rheumatism nor from indigestion and dyspepsia, which I now understand to be the cause of rheumatism. From that time to this I have been in the best of health. (Signed) (Mrs.) Elizabeth Ann Cook, Southwell Lane, North Street, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, February 1st, 1893."

"In the year 1879," writes another, "rheumatism attacked me, one joint after another. The pains were all over me, although the worst was in one knee. For two years I suffered with it—the doctor's medicines doing no good. In 1881 I read in a little book that rheumatism was caused by indigestion and dyspepsia, and that the true cure for it was Mother Seigel's Syrup. This proved to be true, as after taking three bottles I knew no more of stomach disorder nor rheumatism. I have since recommended this wonderful remedy to hundreds of persons. (Signed) (Mrs.) E. Schofield, 31, West Hill, Southampton Street, Reading, October 2d, 1892."

The great Emperor was driven to abdication by rheumatism and gout, caused by his ruined digestive powers. His outraged stomach filled him with poison from top to toe. Yet he never lost his appetite, which was all the worse for him. Not long afterwards he died, having asthma and gravel, with the other consequences of dyspepsia. But one needs not to be a gourmand to have dyspepsia, with its trailing troubles. Any one of fifty causes may provoke it. Watch out for the earliest symptoms and arrest them at once by using the Syrup. It stops the mischief on the spot where it begins, and then purifies the blood.

By the aid of common sense and mother Seigel the Emperor might have stayed on his throne, might he not?

Yes, but unluckily she wasn't born in time to help him.

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LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

REPORT ON MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

BELGAUM.—Mr. Boyé, the Acting Collector, president, says that the conservancy arrangements at Belgaum still require great improvement, and that the subject has engaged the attention of the Municipality. He further adds that the establishments of a separate committee to look after sanitary arrangements in the town was a move in the right direction. The principal wants of the town are reported to be the completion of drainage and water-supply schemes, the estimated cost of carrying out the projects being beyond the present resources of the Municipality. The drainage scheme has been for the present shelved; the water-supply project is still under consideration, and preliminary steps are being taken to ascertain if the proposed source can supply a sufficient quantity of water. As regards the working of the Municipality, the Collector states that its affairs were administered with zeal and discretion, and that the Board is to be congratulated on its having as its Vice-President, Dr. Cursetjee Pestonjee Boyce, an able and popular Parsi gentleman of high reputation, who deserves every praise for his careful attention to all branches of Municipal administration. He considers that Nipani is a well-managed and successful Municipality—a result due to the tact and energy displayed by Mr. Lalchand Bhawanchand, the vice-president of the Municipality and by Mr. Dev Jatiram Abhai maintains its reputation for good administration. Gokak seems on the whole to be improving yearly in its administration, except in the matter of attendance at meetings. The Sowdatti-Yellamma Municipality is reported by the president to be in a prosperous condition. The members as a whole are most public-spirited, and, barring [illegible] ex who have used their influence and position to gratify personal feelings, have endeavoured to spend the Municipal money in a way best calculated to benefit the ratepayers. Yamkanmardi with its modest means is doing good work.

Dharwar.—The Collector has not expressed definite opinion regarding the working of Dharwar Municipality. The vice-president, however, states that with respect to the [illegible] of pit-privies and the magnitude of outstanding balance of house-tax, there is considerable room for improvement, and suggests that a more extensive system of fines would have the effect of reducing the very large number of cases in which even well-to-do house-owners defer payment of their assessed Municipal taxes until forced to pay them by legal pressure. Neither Mr. Sheppard, the Collector, nor Mr. Roper, president of the Hubli Municipality, has said much about the working of this Board, the largest in the Division. Mr. Candy, Vice-President, observes, that despite certain defects pointed out in the report, the sanitary condition of the town is fairly good, the several committees take a keen and commendable interest in the work entrusted to them, and that notwithstanding the heavy liabilities incurred on account of the new water works, the financial condition of the Municipality continues to be good. Of Gadag-Battigeri, the Collector says that it is a place rising rapidly in importance, increasing wants necessitate the raising of additional revenue. The attendance at general meetings at Navalgund has improved during the year. The president is satisfied with the harmonious working of the Commissioners, and the Collector remarks that it is well managed. The Municipality though with limited funds at its disposal at Nargund continues to be unfortunate as regards accounts, as very few of the Commissioners possess sufficient education and acquaintance with accounts to keep an effective control over Municipal servants. The president observes that if any Municipality deserves a grant from Local Funds for the maintenance of its schools, it is Nargund, and recommendation seems to be just considering the proportion of its expenditure on schools to its income—25 per cent, the highest in the Division except that of Ron. The general working of the Municipality of Ranebennur is commended by the President, Mr. Anderson, satisfactory though its administration is characterized by factious party disputes. Mr. Anderson regrets that the Municipality has paid considerable arrears of pay to servants not on the sanctioned establishment, which he considers is already too full. He feels pleasure in complimenting the Municipality on its careful registration of births and deaths which he subjected to severe test by a house-to-house inspection. He has considered too good to think of any thing very special in the ordinary dentition, scavenging of streets. There have been vigorous prosecutions under the sanitary provisions of the law, and much prickly-pear has been removed and much remains. Mr. Anderson describes this Municipality as the most unpromising and unenterprising [illegible] in his charge, as regards its [illegible] The water-supply is very defective. The president is unable to say how this Municipality can really afford to exist without additional income from octroi tolls.

Hungund.—Mr. Eddis, the late Collector, was of opinion that little need be said regarding the unsatisfactory condition in Hungund as long as the filthy habits of the inhabitants and the filthy condition of their houses and their surroundings remain as they are. Domiciliary visits by sanitary officers are improved, and carry out order of standing; would be unpopular, and would also be beneficial. There are drains in the town, but they are too often choked with heaps of rubbish collected there, which indicates that the available staff of sweepers and drain-cleaners are not properly utilized. The drainage of the town is being steadily attended to. Mr. Pinto, the President, describes the sanitation of Bagalkot as "below par." The financial condition of the Municipality is not satisfactory, the heavy demands on its funds on account of the Taqvi has been a decided improvement in the registration of vital statistics. The funds of the Ilkal Municipality have been spent with economy, and the Municipal Commissioners are all alive to the importance of sanitation. Some of the Commissioners are really energetic and take great interest in their work. The sanitary condition of Guledgudd is not as it ought to be.

Kanara.—Mr. Frost, Collector, remarks that the Karwar Municipality, with its non-official president, has been working satisfactorily, and that its work reflects credit on the president and members of the Board. Kumta is described as a very flourishing Municipality, and its management is very creditable to the president and Committee. The Collector states that although he had not as yet seen Sirsi the Board appears to be well managed. As regards Haliyal, Mr. Frost is of opinion that education and conservancy are well looked after, and that equal attention is paid to its medical institution. Honavar, though small and poor, is considered to be working up to the best of its ability, and the Collector suggests that the proposed Anglo-Vernacular School is a luxury beyond the means of the Municipality, unless private benevolence comes to its assistance. The President, Mr. McNeill, states from personal experience that the great majority of the Commissioners take a keen and intelligent interest in the administration, and that factions are unknown. In his remarks on the report of the Bhatkal Municipality, the Collector observes that with the cessation of popular opposition to Municipal government, the Board, with its small resources, has commenced to look after all primary duties, its expenditure on conservancy, education, and hospitals being creditable to a three-year-old Municipality like Bhatkal.

Ratnagiri.—Mr. Drew remarks that the Vengurla Municipality is free from debt, but its income is decreasing with the trade of the town. The finances of Rajapur are in an unsatisfactory condition. The Municipality of the Board at present amount to Rs. 12,000. Its income from octroi and tolls is declining notwithstanding the fact that octroi has been recently imposed upon goods brought in in head-loads which before came in free. The town is very dirty. The collection of the house-tax is not carefully done. Improvements, which cost money, have to be mildly forced on the Municipality. Chiplun is considered the most thriving body, its management being very creditable. The non-official president commands the respect and support of his fellow Commissioners. The wants of Dap

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE Duke of Bedford's book on the family estates at Thorney and Woubrn will be issued by Mr. Murray just after Easter. In it the Duke tells the story of the management of those two agricultural properties during the past eighty years. He sets out what has been spent on them by the Russell family, and the results as between landlord and tenant. Perhaps one might judge that acres in the counties rather differ from a Bedford estate in the heart of London.

Mrs. Oliphant has gone to Italy in order to gather material for a volume on Siena which she is to write. It will form one of a series on historic towns of the mediæval period, to be published by Messrs Dent. The first book of the group will have Perugia for its subject. The writers are Miss Symonds, the daughter of John Addington Symonds, and Miss Duff Gordon. In each case the story of the town its associations, and its great personalities, will be told in an attractive form. The whole series is to be illustrated by artists living in the various localities treated.

Mark Twain has just finished the book arising out of his recent tour round the world. Information of a more personal sort is given in a dedication which will appear in a reissue—being prepared by Messrs. Chatto—of his volume "Joan of Arc." Mark Twain tenders the work to his wife on their wedding anniversary in "grateful recognition of her twenty-five years of valued service as my literary adviser and editor." The many English admirers of the American humourist—who has been in London for some time past—will wish to have their congratulations recorded on so happy an occasion.

Sir William Martin Conway has now passed the final proofs of his book, "The First Crossing of Spitzbergen." The volume will be issued by Messrs. Dent early in May, and at the same time it will appear in America. It relates the story of the Spitzbergen Expedition with much fulness and picturesque colour. To this story Dr. Gregory, Mr. Trevor-Battye, and Mr. Garwood, members of the expedition, all make contributions. Mr. H. E. Conway, a cousin of Sir William, was the artist of the Company. His pictures include eight coloured plates, and, apart from sketches, a number of photographs are given. Of these, the explorers among them took about a thousand.

Nobody likes to be mistaken for somebody else, and to be a millionaire and have the thing occur is surely an aggravation. Mr. E. T. Hooley has many activities, but so far he does not appear to have become an author. There is another Mr. E. T. Hooley, however, and he recently published a book here. He is an Australian, and his book, called "Tarragal," deals with Australian pioneer life. In reviewing the volume one or two newspapers have attributed it to the better known Mr. E. T. Hooley. Happily their criticism was not unkind—the reviewers at least saw qualities in the volume.

To many people the name of George Darley, an Irish poet of undoubted gifts, is perhaps almost unknown. Mr. Elkin Mathews is about to publish a reprint of his "Nepenthe", a volume of extreme rarity. It is possible, indeed, that a copy recently acquired by the British Museum is the only one in existence. This is explained by the fact that "Nepenthe" was privately printed, and at so remote a date as 1839. Darley's admirers regard it as certainly one of his best efforts. The reprint will have an introduction by Mr. R. A. Streatfeild, and a frontispiece by Mr. Laurence Binyon Darley came to London and was a friend of Beddoes.

Zola's novel, "His Excellency," in its new English version, is to be ready in a short time. Mr. Ernest Vizetelly has thoroughly revised the translation—made originally by somebody else—with the object of ensuring greater accuracy. Speaking of the book in a preface he inclines to rank it in the category of the historical novels. In some respects, however, it is akin to the form of political novel which we associate with Disraeli. The period is that during which the Third Napoleon was ruling France, and the volume really contains more fact than fiction. Mr. Vizetelly thinks that Englishmen in particular should read "His Excellency" with profit. That is because it is likely to disturb delusions remaining here as to Napoleon III. Messrs. Chatto are the publishers.

The Dutch founders of New York form the subject of a set of volumes which Messrs. Putnam are to publish. The reference is to a limited edition of the records of the city of New Amsterdam, as New York was first called. These records are another testimony to the energy of the Dutch as colonisers, and an evidence of their methods of administration The municipal life of New Amsterdam during the control of the Hollanders comes under two periods, from 1653 to 1664, and from 1673 to 1674. The minutes of the burgomasters and aldermen are an especially valuable source of information for the genealogists They bear the names of the old Dutch families of New York—the bluest blooded members of the modern Four Hundred—and also include a long series of names of English origin.

Mr. John Lane has issued a novel and effective advertisement poster to Mr. Richard Le Gallienne's new book. "The Quest of the Golden Girl." The chief figure in the scheme is the golden girl herself—a pure Madonna-like figure, tenderly embracing the bowed head of one whom we suspect to be the Knight of the Quest. The girl is surrounded with a halo of golden light—an effect artistically produced by the contrast of an ochreous outline against a black ground. The poster is the work of Miss Ethel Reed, who has certainly produced in this a piece of workmanship which gives her a high place among the artists of the "poster."

A new novel by "Gyp" is to be out in a few days. "Joies d'Amour" is the title. M. Leon Bourgeois, the leader of the French Radical party, is correcting the proofs of a pamphlet entitled "L'Education de la Democratie." A selection of the speeches of the late M. Challemel-Lacour is in the press. M. Joseph Reinach, the well-known Deputy, has written an introduction to the volume, which is to contain a portrait of M. Challemel-Lacour from a drawing by Bonnat.

The next volume in Mr. Heinemann's edition of Tourgueneff will be one called "Dream Tales." Mrs. Campbell Praed's novel, "Nulma," will be published by Messrs. Chatto in May. Mrs. Rowlands, who wrote "My Pretty Jane," is publishing through Messrs. Kegan Paul a story entitled "The Fault of One." "The Professor's Children" is a story by Edith H. Fowler, which Messrs. Longmans are to publish with illustrations.

Sir Herbert Maxwell's volume of natural history sketches, "Memories of the Month," will be issued by Mr. Arnold just after Easter. The next work in Putnam's Heroes of the Nations Series will deal with Hannibal. The writer is Mr. O'Connor Morris. Professor Hugh Bell, of St. David's College, Lampeter, will contribute a story of "The Age of Tennyson" to Bell's group of handbooks of English literature. A work on "The Science of Ethics" is announced by Messrs. Kegan Paul for early publication. It is a translation, and has an introduction by Professor W. T. Harris. Mr. R. A. Johnson, president of the Oxford Union, and Mr. O. W. Richards, both undergraduates of New College, Oxford, have written a reply from the Conservative stand-point to the recent "Essays on Liberalism." It will appear in the *National Review*.

In view of the announcement of the forthcoming performances of Ibsen's play, "John Gabriel Borkman," and Henley and Stevenson's "Admiral Guinea," cheap editions of these two plays will shortly be published by Mr. Heinemann.

Besides the book on English Literature and the French Revolution, which will shortly be published, Professor Dowden has written the volume on French Literature, which will appear in the beginning of June, in Mr. Heinemann's series "Literatures of the World." The volumes of this series appear quarterly. The September volume will be Dr. Richard Garnett's, on Italian Literature.

Among novels that are to appear immediately may be named "Out of Her Shroud," by Mr. Henry Ochiltree, author of the successful story "Redburn." It is to be brought out by Messrs. A. and C. Black.—Lady Troubridge's new story, "Paul's Stepmother," will be published about the end of the month, by Mr. Grant Richards.—Messrs. Chatto and Windus are bringing out this week new and cheaper editions of Sir Walter Besant's "The Master Craftsman," and of "Mr. Jervis," by B. M. Croker.

Mr. Temple Scott's "Book Sales of the Year 1897" is announced by Messrs. George Bell and Sons It is a most useful compilation of name indexes, both for books and buyers, and of prices. The volume is supplied with an introduction and notes by Mr. Scott.

The last romance written by William Morris is entitled "The Sundering Flood," and is in course of preparation for issue by the Kelmscott Press.

The anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, the hundred and seventh of the series, will be held at the Hotel Metropole on the 5th of May, when Lord Lister, President of the Royal Society, will take the chair.

Dr. Spence Dean of Gloucester, is engaged upon a popular history of the Church of England, which will extend to four volumes, the first of which will be published very soon by Messrs. Cassell and Co. Facsimile reproductions of old MSS. and historic documents of various kinds are an original feature in a popular work of this class. The illustrations will be very numerous, not introduced for the art's sake only, but for their essential connection with the text. They will comprise copies from famous paintings, views of historic localities, ecclesiastical remains and the like, and maps as well.

NOTICES.

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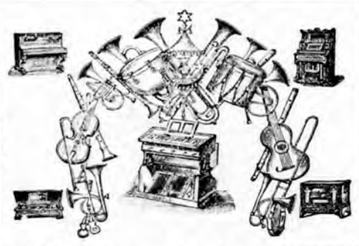

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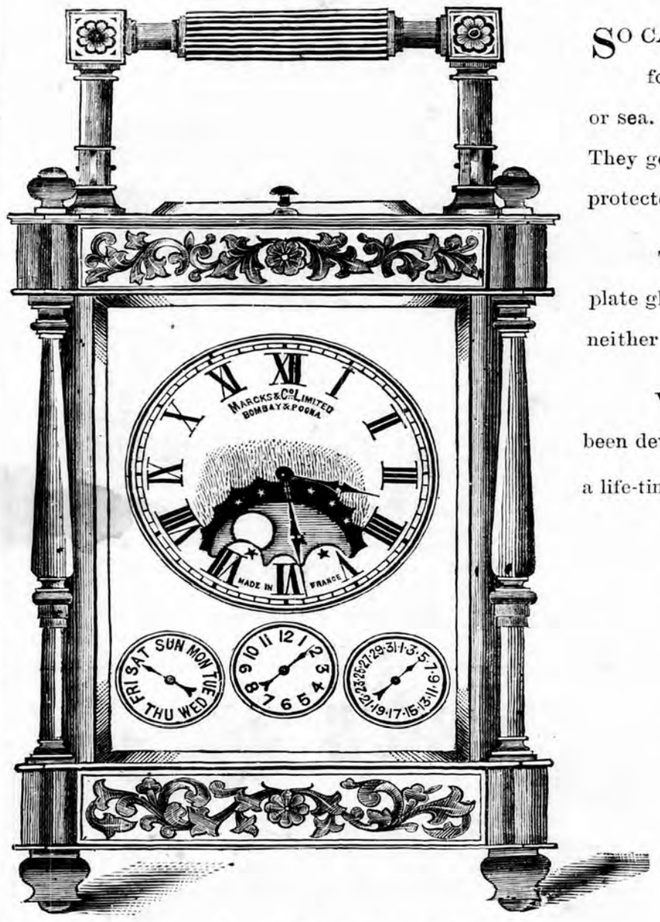

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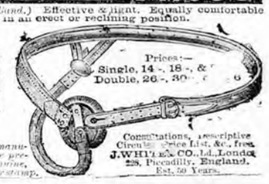

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